Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XIX. | CHICAGO, TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1865. | NUMBER 38.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM EUROPE.

Resignation of the Lord Chancellor—Parliament Prorogued.

THE AUSTRIAN ARMY TO BE REDUCED TO A PEACE FOOTING.

Disastrous Freshet at the East—Great Destruction of Property.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE IN THE STONEWALL MATTER

Details of the Burning of the Ship Nelson.

DEATH OF THE WIDOW OF AARON BURR

A Dispatch from the President to Gov. Brownlow.

INTERESTING FROM ALL PARTS OF THE SOUTH.

Illness of Mrs. President Johnson.

Gold Closed : : $1.43.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Executive Mansion—Removing the Obstructions—Hon. Preston King Usher at the White House.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, July 17.

[illegible]

Encouragement of Emigration—The Sixth Pennsylvania—The Department—Disbursements—Hancock's Corps—Internal Revenue Decision.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

[illegible]

The Harris Trial—Mrs. Johnson's Illness—Applications for Pardon—Returning Rebels.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, July 17.

[illegible]

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Military Intelligence—Paying off Troops—Court Matters—Contributions to the Lincoln Monument Fund—Presentation of Clothing Houses—Repairs on the Capitol.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, July 17, 1865.

[illegible]

FROM LAWRENCE.

Union Railroad Convention—Issue of Bonds—Oil Discovered—Reception of the 14th Kansas—Sale of Railroad Lands.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, July 17.

[illegible]

FROM MADISON.

Serious Shooting Affray—Discovery of Marble—Arrivals and Reception of Regiments.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, July 17.

A serious and, it is feared, fatal shooting affray occurred in the saloon of the Capitol House at 11 o'clock to-day, in which Curt Wicks, a notorious gambler, shot Capt. Henry Curran, of the veteran 49th Wisconsin, the ball taking effect in the left side, near the heart. The wound is a very bad one, and but slight hopes are entertained of his recovery. [illegible]

"Yours truly, O. S. CASS."

FROM DES MOINES.

The Pacific Railroad Extension—Damages on the M. & M. R. R.—Military Intelligence—Swamp Land Indemnities—The C. & N. W. R. R.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 17.

The Pacific Railroad Company has commenced laying track from Omaha west. The road will be completed for one hundred miles this year.

[illegible]

FROM DETROIT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, July 17, 1865.

A colored man, named Charles Davis, jumped from the ferry boat Reese, on Sunday, while in the middle of the river, and was drowned. [illegible]

FROM NASHVILLE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NASHVILLE, July 17.

President Johnson has telegraphed from Washington City, under date of July 16th, to Governor Brownlow, in substance as follows: [illegible]

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, July 17, 1865.

[illegible]

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, July 17.

[illegible]

FROM KEOKUK.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

KEOKUK, July 17.

The Des Moines Valley Railroad cars have been running through since Friday last from Keokuk to Pella. GEO. WILLIAMS, Superintendent.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Important from Mexico—Defeat of the Liberals—Unsettled Condition of the Country—The Russian Telegraph.

[illegible]

FROM FORT LARAMIE.

Gen. Connor's Indian Expedition.

[illegible]

THE NELSON DISASTER.

Details of the Burning—How the Vessel Caught Fire—Four Hundred Passengers Lost.

HALIFAX, July 17.—[illegible]

DISASTROUS FRESHET.

Its Effects in Pennsylvania and New Jersey—Great Destruction—Bridges Washed Away—Canals Damaged, &c.

[illegible]

From Havana.

NEW YORK, July 17.—[illegible]

From Hayti.

BOSTON, July 17.—[illegible]

The Fortress Monroe Hospitals.

[illegible]

Appointments.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The President has appointed Thos. Maxwell direct tax Commissioner for Alabama. [illegible]

Gold.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Gold dull but firm. [illegible]

NEW YORK, July 17—Gold to-night 143.

Release of Rebel Generals.

BOSTON, July 17.—[illegible]

Freedmen's Affairs.

NEW YORK, July 17.—[illegible]

Obituary.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Madame Jumel Burr, widow of Aaron Burr, died yesterday at her residence on Washington Heights. Ambrose L. Jordan also died yesterday at his residence in this city.

From Newbern.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Newbern advices of the 14th are received. The Times is assured by the Board of Health that no malignant disease prevails in town.

Seven-Thirties.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—Jay Cooke reports subscriptions to the 7-30 loan to-day of $5,065,000.

POSTSCRIPT.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

[Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, July 17.

The United States Ecropicon case was again called this morning in the Jefferson Market Police Court. The only witness examined was G. D. Kellogg, one of the subscribers. His testimony was a repetition of that already published. The investigation will be continued on Friday next.

Rebel Cotton.

The proceeds of the rebel cotton sold at this port, amounting to over four millions of dollars, have been paid into the Treasury. [illegible]

The New Museum.

[illegible]

Shipping.

[illegible]

Gen. Hooker.

[illegible]

The Harris Trial.

[illegible]

Gen. Hancock's Department.

[illegible]

The Atlantic Cable.

[illegible]

The President.

[illegible]

Military Order.

The following order was promulgated to-day: HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS, WASHINGTON, July 17, 1865.

[illegible]

By order of Maj. Gen. Hancock.

Rebel Property in Mexico.

[illegible]

Mr. Holloway's Resignation.

[illegible]

Missing Paymaster.

[illegible]

From North Carolina.

[illegible]

Visitors to the President.

[illegible]

The Stonewall.

The following correspondence has just taken place in relation to the Stonewall:

MR. TASSARA TO MR. SEWARD.

WASHINGTON, July 14, 1865.

[illegible]

(Signed) GABRIEL TASSARA.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. TASSARA.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, July 17, 1865.

[illegible]

(Signed) WM. H. SEWARD.

To Senior Don Gabriel Georgia of Tassara, Minister Plenipotentiary, Poughkeepsie.

Base Race.

[illegible]

From Richmond.

[illegible]

From Atlanta.

[illegible]

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Another Libel Suit against the Times—Trial of Keepers of Houses of Ill-Fame—Habeas Corpus Case—Court Adjourned, &c.

[illegible]

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

Arrival of the Eighth Minnesota Regiment.

SERVICE ON THE FRONTIER.

The Eighth Illinois Cavalry.

The 8th Minnesota regiment, commanded by Col. (and Brevet Brig. Gen.) M. T. Thomas, arrived here yesterday evening, [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1865.

THE NEWS.

It is stated that but 25,000 bales of cotton will be raised in Mississippi this year.

President Johnson is ill, but not dangerously.

Gold closed last evening in New York at 143.

[illegible]

The Pacific Railroad Company have commenced laying track from Omaha west. They expect to have one hundred miles done this year.

The General Government has paid recently to various counties in Iowa $190,000 in Swamp Land Indemnities.

Hon. Preston King, of New York, is living at the White House, and has charge of the President's room.

[illegible]

Madame Jumel Burr, the widow of Aaron Burr, died yesterday at Washington Heights. She was married to Burr in 1833, and [illegible]

[illegible]

INCOME-TAX LIST.

We publish this morning the complete list of persons returning incomes of $3,000 and upwards in the 1st District of Illinois, for the year 1864. [illegible]

MRS. SURRATT.

A concerted effort is being made by that portion of the Northern press which declared the war to be a failure, to make a martyr out of Mrs. Surratt. [illegible]

Practical Philanthropy—The Fuel Savings Society of Chicago.

A Fuel Savings Society has been established in Chicago for the benefit of industrious men and women who support themselves by daily labor. [illegible]

A Great Swindle—Dubuque Bankers and Merchants Taken In.

[From the Dubuque Herald, 15th.]

On Wednesday morning we published a brief account of the swindling operations of a man named C. Houston, from Concord township. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS. [illegible]

FOR BUFFALO.—The new and [illegible]

BRICK PACKING HOUSE OR [illegible]

FAIR BUILDINGS AT AUCTION. [illegible] THIS DAY, AT 10 A. M.

REFRIGERATORS, Beer and Water Coolers, Filters, &c. [illegible]

LISBON, KENDALL COUNTY, ILL. ADDISON D. BOTSFORD. A Deranged Young Man, 22 Years Old, at Large. [illegible]

BEAUTIFUL Traveling Dress Goods selling without regard to cost. **A. G. DOWNS & CO.**

CALSOMINING SCHOOL [illegible] Till Friday Noon, July 21st. [illegible]

TOWNSEND & YALE Have now on hand a full assortment of Hosiery and Fancy Knit Wool Hoods, Coats, Nubias, Sontags, Scarfs, Caps, Shawls, &c., &c., of the celebrated makes of THOMAS DOLAN, CONYERS BUTTON, [illegible] 25 MURRAY & 29 WARREN STS., NEW YORK.

MOREY FARM PITHOLE OIL COMPANY. CAPITAL, $2,188,100. [illegible]

LADIES CALL AT 84 and 86 State Street.

KEY TO LOVE; or, Dr. S. M. [illegible]

Children's Carriages AT COST. [illegible] 144 Dearborn street.

FOR BUFFALO! The splendid low pressure passenger steamer **Badger State,** CAPT. GEBHARD, Will leave her Dock, foot of North LaSalle Street, TUESDAY EVENING, AT 7 O'CLOCK. [illegible] J. W. TUTTLE, Agent.

EYE, EAR, THROAT AND LUNGS [illegible] CHRONIC DISEASES [illegible]

10-40 Coupons. [illegible]

NOTICE—Is hereby given that a [illegible]

TO OWNERS AND BUILDERS. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

ARE YOU BALD?

A. M. DELIGHT'S CELEBRATED **SPANISH LUSTRAL** Will Cure Baldness.

READ THE PROOF:

Certificate from Julius A. Kohn, firm of Kohn, Clayburgh & Einstein, No. 37 Lake street. [illegible]

Certificate of [illegible] [illegible]

Certificate from George W. Paull, firm of McBride & Paull. [illegible]

Rev. Dr. Tiffany, of Grace (M. E.) Church, Chicago, says: [illegible]

DELIGHT'S SPANISH LUSTRAL CONTINUES TO BE **The World's Favorite.** [illegible]

IT HAS NO EQUAL EITHER AS AN **INVIGORATOR** OR **Beautifier of the Hair.** READ THE PROOF. Certificate from Dr. S. C. Blake, City Physician. [illegible]

Price - - $1.25 per Bottle. Prepared only by A. M. DELIGHT, [illegible]

BEAUTIFUL Traveling Dress Goods selling without regard to cost. **A. G. DOWNS & CO.**

STATEMENT of the AFFAIRS OF THE Marine Bank of Chicago, LOCATED AT CHICAGO, COOK CO., ILL., As they existed on the first Monday of July, A. D. 1865. [illegible]

FILTERS. [illegible] D. R. DAY. [illegible]

To the Grocery Trade. THE EAGLE MILLS. (ESTABLISHED 1832.) **PLACE & TURLAY,** [illegible] **SPICES, INDIGO** AND GROCERS' DRUGS And Manufacturers of Mustard, Coffee and Spices, AND THE "RISING STAR" **YEAST POWDER!** [illegible]

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK [illegible] **7-30'S.**

New Advertisements.

7-30 LOAN. NEW SERIES. **Third National Bank** OF CHICAGO. [illegible] THIRD SERIES [illegible] Free of Charge. [illegible]

NEW SKIRT For 1865. [illegible] WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY, [illegible] 97 Chambers street, New York. [illegible] Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirts. [illegible]

THE VENANGO & VIRGINIA OIL COMPANY, OF CHICAGO. Capital, - - - $2,500,000. Working Capital, $75,000. MAHLON D. OGDEN, President. CHAS. RANDOLPH, Vice-President. CHARLES N. SMITH, Treasurer. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., Secretary. DIRECTORS: [illegible]

Iowa Petroleum. THE SPRING CREEK PETROLEUM **Mining and Manufacturing Comp'y** OF CHICAGO. [illegible]

REDUCTION IN FARE VIA THE **Chicago and Northwestern RAILWAY,** TO **LAKE SUPERIOR.** [illegible] THE STEAMER COMET For Portage Lake, Marquette and Ontonagon. To Marquette.........[illegible] To Portage.........[illegible] [illegible]

HIGHWINES. [illegible]

SALT.—C. Comstock, Agent for [illegible] Fine, Coarse and Dairy Salt. [illegible]

The Original Howe Sewing Machine [illegible]

DR. JAMES Will be absent from the city until the [illegible]

THE CHICAGO DOCK CO. AND United States Bonded Warehouse. [illegible] FLOUR, WOOL AND SALT, [illegible]

W. W. KIMBALL, No. 63 Washington Street, [illegible] **PIANOS, ORGANS AND MELODEONS.** [illegible]

WE ARE NOW PREPARED [illegible]

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situation—As book-keeper [illegible]

WANTED—Situation by a little girl [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—A man [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By a [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By a [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By a [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By a [illegible]

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents—With some [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$150 per [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—To sell the [illegible]

WANTED—Lady Agents every [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—And Canvassers [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—To sell [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—To sell H. [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—To sell the [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Every- [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$15 per [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$12 to $24 [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Salaried [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$10 per [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Immedi[illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Through [illegible]

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—Brick Building—At [illegible]

FOR SALE—Houses—First class [illegible]

FOR SALE—At a bargain, the [illegible]

FOR SALE—In Thos. B. Bryan's [illegible]

FOR SALE—Dock lot, 100x200 [illegible]

FOR SALE—A beautiful res[illegible]

FOR SALE—The following de[illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING—A Pleasant Unfur[illegible]

BOARDING—A pleasant fur[illegible]

BOARDING—Furnished room to [illegible]

BOARDING—A parlor and bed[illegible]

BOARDING—A handsome par[illegible]

BOARDING—A small private [illegible]

BOARDING—A desirable back [illegible]

BOARDING—Wanted, with [illegible]

BOARDING—Good board by the [illegible]

BOARDING—A suit of pleasant [illegible]

BOARDING—A few [illegible]

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Flouring Mill—The [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL [illegible]

WANTED—The [illegible]

WANTED—A Pa[illegible]

WANTED—A Partner [illegible]

WANTED—In a small [illegible]

WANTED—A young [illegible]

WANTED—A Partner [illegible]

WANTED—Fixtures [illegible]

WANTED—Book-Keeper [illegible]

WANTED—Cottage House [illegible]

WANTED—A small fur[illegible]

WANTED—To purchase a [illegible]

WANTED—Partner—In a [illegible]

WANTED—Persons des[illegible]

WANTED—To rent or [illegible]

WANTED—A place or [illegible]

WANTED—5,000 prime [illegible]

WANTED—By sending [illegible]

WANTED—Great Photog[illegible]

WANTED—To Druggists [illegible]

WANTED—As a curiosity [illegible]

Wanted—Male Help.

WANTED—Male Help—[illegible]

WANTED—Male Help—[illegible]

WANTED—Male Help—[illegible]

WANTED—Male Help, [illegible]

WANTED—A book-keeper [illegible]

WANTED—A boy to [illegible]

WANTED—A man with a [illegible]

WANTED—Salesman [illegible]

WANTED—50 good [illegible]

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—Female Help—[illegible]

WANTED—Pianist—A [illegible]

WANTED—A meat and [illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A Manufact[illegible]

FOR SALE—A Variety [illegible]

FOR SALE—Paper—Me[illegible]

FOR SALE—Mare—A dark [illegible]

FOR SALE—The stock of [illegible]

FOR SALE—At a bargain [illegible]

FOR SALE—A saloon, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A first-class [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Tobacco [illegible]

FOR SALE—Lease and [illegible]

FOR SALE—Six good [illegible]

FOR SALE—Stock and [illegible]

FOR SALE—A large, fine [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap [illegible]

FOR SALE—A [illegible]

FOR SALE—A [illegible]

FOR SALE—A [illegible]

FOR SALE—One steam [illegible]

Stolen.

STOLEN—$25.00 Reward [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MORNING, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

OFFICE, NO. 51 CLARK STREET.

[illegible]

TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1865.

HOW TO MAKE SLAVEHOLDERS PAY WAGES.

Had the Southern property-holders accepted emancipation candidly, employing the negroes whose labor they need, and agreeing to pay them the wages to which freedom entitles them, it is certain they would have heard nothing more from the confiscation law, which, notwithstanding its inefficiency, they seem to stand in peculiar terror. Instead of this, they have very generally either held the negroes as still their slaves, in defiance of Federal authority, or driven them off from their plantations with threats to shoot them if they should return. In numerous instances reported, the Southern "ladies" have shut their black sisters through the heart for asking either wages or freedom. These offenders should everywhere be tried by a military court and hanged. Every such act is an act of war against the military authority of the Government. They should be taught that inasmuch as they have done it unto the least of these black citizens, made free by Federal power, they have done it unto the Federal Government. As the result of this rebellious spirit of their late masters, the negroes are being driven in hordes into the larger towns to rot and die of starvation, or to become dependent on the charity of the North or of the Government for support. All this is unnecessary, as the white landholders need the labor of every freedman at the South, and can employ it on crops which will sell at higher prices than before the war, and at rates of wages which are cheaper than the same labor would have cost during slavery. This bigoted and stupid determination of the late rebels to impoverish themselves and let their plantations go to ruin rather than to employ labor, which actually costs them less than ever before; this thieving and murderous desire on their part to get the negroes' labor for one half the interest on the price they would formerly have paid for the negro, and if they fail in this to exterminate the negroes by starvation—this is open rebellion against the emancipation policy of the Federal Government, not by armed force but by individual force, and should be met and treated as such—by confiscation of the property of the individuals who are responsible for these outrages.

We are aware of the comparative inefficiency of a law which confiscates real estate only during the life of the offender. We have heretofore dwelt on the evils incidental to creating two titles in property, the one a life estate the other a reversion, where the holders of these distinct titles would remain at bitter enmity during their continuance. But we esteem these evils slight in practice compared with the system of wholesale starvation and extermination which the rebels, fresh from their triumphs in this line over our white soldiers at Andersonville and other points, are now applying to the negroes. The property holders of the South can not thus turn adrift and expel their laboring population, deny them employment and compel them to herd, rot and die in heaps, without giving rise to pestilences that will sweep over the whole land, and take the first-born in every household, with no passover to those who oppose or lament the crime. The evil must be stopped, and that summarily. To our minds the most efficacious remedy appears to be a general announcement or proclamation by Federal authority that those who thus contest emancipation by turning adrift their slaves will themselves be turned adrift under the confiscation law, and their plantations be divided among the Freedmen.

But we believe the simple adoption and announcement of the policy of confiscation as the penalty for contesting emancipation would bring the unsubdued rebels to their milk. A pithy French motto declares that all men bear with equanimity the misfortunes of their neighbors. The slaveholders are bearing with equanimity the misfortunes of their "poor white" troops, and are willing to admit that the latter are whipped. But their own punishment, the loss of their slaves, they purpose to fight "to the last ditch," and that last ditch is the confiscation of their real estate. By using this simple remedy we shall make one hand wash the other, and give peaceful and acknowledged vitality and effect to emancipation.

A QUESTION OF RIGHT.

Years ago it used to be thought a complete answer to the arguments against Slavery, to be able to say "you have not been in the South, what can you know about it?" To argue that the sale of men, women and little children on the auction block was inhuman, and that the whole system was based on robbery, was impertinent and untenable in all who had not "seen for themselves." True, there were those whose voices were lifted in earnest protest against the wrongs of Slavery, whose knowledge of its enormities was unimpeachable; but these were poor fanatics who had never moved in the best Southern society. They never enjoyed any favorable opportunities for observation. They were low fellows, who came home with a spite against Southern life because they were never admitted within its charmed circle. We were to receive only the evidence of those who had looked out of parlor windows upon contented Sambo, cutting antics on the lawn, or a shouting party of plantation blacks, on some feast day. This was "knowing the South," though it disturbed none of the secrets of the negro quarters, the negro prisons, the chain-gang and the auction block. This was called forming personal convictions by personal knowledge.

We are met now by the same plea in the identical service it has filled for half a century. To urge that the freed blacks must be admitted to citizenship and that the vote should be placed at once in their hands that they may aid in re-forming the States in which they are to dwell, is inadmissible in those who have never seen the South, and the Southern blacks. In all others it is impertinent, intermeddling, a zeal without knowledge. "You must see for yourself before you discuss it. You must take the evidence only of those who have seen, and "on this knowledge act." There is some truth in the plea, but there is also a danger, one error wrapped up in it, as old as the weakness of humanity, in the presence of selfishness and greed. Have you never considered why Justice has bandaged eyes, and why her vision is not necessary to the nice working of her scale beam? Her figure as it stands is in rebuke and protest against the danger of a certain kind of personal knowledge in settling what belongs to simple justice.

It was not necessary to have ever seen a Southern home in the year before the war, to decide that slavery was wrong. From a personal experience of the pleasures and luxuries of the dominant race what was more likely to befal poor humanity than a weak yielding to the pleas of Slavery, and to be enrolled among its defenders. Did you ever hear of Parson Adams' "South Side View?" There was an absolute wrong in the institution, readily discernible on immutable principles of right and humanity. There was an inherent falseness in its system of labor that followed closely the statement of its proposition. Slavery was wrong and robbery, its inhumanity wrong, and all special investigations into the luxuries and ameliorations of slave plantations brought the explorer into danger of his against his convictions of right.

In the solution of the great question of to-day, what to do with the blacks, it is not necessary to journey one league southward, nor to give one iota of information on facts not now patent to every intelligent man and woman of this Republic. There is already in the possession of community enough knowledge to meet the demands of the case. It is a simple question of right. The decision is to be made as the engineer adjusts his quadrant and level, and so runs his lines. The removal of the difficulties that intervene is an after consideration. Study and knowledge may then fairly come in when it has been decided to do right, and it is only sought how to do it. But when one sets to work to decide by careful investigation whether to do right or not, it is a perilous process, and [illegible] been cheated in such a [illegible]

We do not believe it to be necessary to gather all the freedmen of the South before the view of the nation, and argue against the existence of the wretchedness which is the legacy of Slavery to these poor people, nor to go through and answer by catalogue their blindness, their untruth, their average ignorance and dwarfed intellectuality. It is not necessary, because it is not thus we have reached very similar decisions already. When we offered citizenship to all who came to us from foreign parts, did we do it in full view of the squalid human cargoes of the emigrant ships? Did we decide upon our [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] only the possibilities and capacities of manhood, and our institutions give all these individuals a vote, because a man is a man, and his elevation to citizenship will reach his children and benefit his race. On this rule we may fix the status of the freedman. There are, indeed, other reasons that strongly second his claim to a vote. It may yet seem to be indispensable with multitudes of men, no friends of his race, who would give but light heed to the moral and humane questions that are pertaining. But the best of all reasons is the humanity and justice of recognizing his manhood. This recognition will remove, by its direct and irresistible influence, every disability at present urged against the race, and thus with the last dregs of the evil of man-selling in this republic.

WHY COPPERHEADS OPPOSE NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

When the colored people of the South are enfranchised there will be eight hundred thousand votes given for the Republican Union ticket, as not one black in a hundred could be coaxed or coerced into voting the Copperhead disunion ticket. People may talk about the influence and control the late masters would exercise over the votes of the blacks, but it's all a mistake. The candidates of the Republican party would receive the support of the freedmen quite as unanimously as the Copperhead candidates will obtain the votes of the ex-rebels. Give the colored men the ballot and there will hereafter exist two great parties in the South, of not very unequal strength, just we have them in the North; but the Union party there, as here, would be in the ascendant. One party would be composed of three elements: first, radical Southern white Unionists; second, radical Southern colored Unionists; third, radical Northern Unionists who migrate to the South—the whole constituting the Republican Union party of the South, as the correlative of the Republican Union party of the North.

The other party in the South would consist of, first, the great mass of the late slave holders, who were active rebels; second the bulk of the "poor white trash" who also were rebels, and are controlled by the aristocracy in consequence of their dense and hopeless ignorance; third Northern Copperheads living in the South, who sympathized with the rebels, voted against raising any more men or money to prosecute the war, and declared that the rebellion could never be put down by force of arms; fourth, a small sprinkling of blacks of the baser sort—pampered house servants and the like, but, all told, numbering only a few thousand in the entire South,—the whole constituting the rebel-copperhead party of the South, and acting in concert and unity with the Copperheads of the North.

From this survey it is obvious why Northern Copperheads are opposed to conferring the franchise on the colored men of the South. They perceive very clearly how that class would cast their votes. If they could be assured that the blacks would support the Southern Copperhead ticket their hostility to colored suffrage would instantly undergo a modification. Many of them would clamor as loudly for "universal suffrage" as they now do against it. The opposition of the Copperheads therefore is not to negro voting in the abstract, but to negroes voting for the Republican ticket. The "poor white trash" in the South oppose colored suffrage on different grounds. They have been taught by the crafty slaveholders to believe that their own rights and position in the scale of society would be imperilled or subverted by letting the negroes up, and that their assumed superiority to the blacks depended on keeping them down. Therefore they are hostile to the blacks being allowed to better their condition, by acquiring wealth or knowledge or political privileges. They are too lazy, shiftless and degraded to move forward themselves on the road of improvement, and they can't bear to see the despised blacks passing by them. Hence their bitter resistance to any measure or policy which tends to giving the colored people a fair chance, to rise from their prostration and join even the rear of the column of Progress.

But the opposition of the Northern Copperheads to colored suffrage rests on a less respectable foundation than even the miserable caste feeling of the ignorant white rebels, as the Southern blacks in no way compete with them in the labor market, in the social house or in social relations. The opposition to them is partisan. They would deprive the black citizens of the right of voting, because the blacks, if enfranchised, would generally vote the Republican ticket! They insist on letting the rebels vote, because they will all vote the "Democratic" ticket; but they object to the loyal blacks voting for the converse reason that they will not vote the "Democratic" ticket. Some Copperheads give as a cause why the blacks should not enjoy the suffrage, that they are unlettered and ignorant. But if ignorance ought to exclude a man from the polls, more than half of the whites of the South, who are equally as ignorant as the blacks, must also be excluded, for why should not the rule of intelligence apply to them equally as well as to the blacks? Thus, it is seen that the "ignorance" objection is but a shallow pretext—the real reason of the opposition being, as before stated, that the colored men, if enfranchised, would vote the Republican Union and not the Copperhead secession ticket.

THAT INDIAN WAR.

The Council Bluff *Eagle* has a paragraph that lets some light in upon the Indian war on the Plains. It says that the accounts of disturbances and marraudings by stray gangs of redskins, are caught up and magnified tenfold by parties interested in the high prices that must rule in the interior and mining regions as long as free consignments of goods can be deterred by the magnified dangers of the route. We can readily believe that some such fellows could easily be found, to help that other crew of the same kidney, whose interest is that of contractors for supplies to Government while the war lasts. Somebody will make a good thing out of the Indian war yet, in spite of all the warnings. Meanwhile it is noticeable that the leading press is filled with correspondence from this great interior region. The writers have columns to give to the riches and promise of these sections, and to the development of enterprises of all classes tending to its advancement, and condense into a few closing paragraphs, or omit to give at all, the "military mention," as too insignificant to deserve mention. The fact is, that while it continues to be somebody's interest to keep alive an Indian war, they will do so, and the parties do not wear war paint nor live in wigwams. They know greenbacks when they see them, and it is a part of their machinery against the public treasury to get up magnificent preparations for campaigns on the border.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The Secretary of the Treasury has neglected to make the July quarterly statement of the amount of the National Debt; but it is so nearly known that it makes little difference. The National Debt consists of the following obligations:

The old bonds outstanding at the commencement of the war, including the Oregon war bonds, amount to $100,000,000.

[illegible]

Old national debt	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

To this must be further added some recent issues of certificates of indebtedness, and the outstanding issues of the old 7-30 gold bonds, of which there may be a few yet unredeemed. The present national debt is something like twenty-eight hundred millions; and when the army and navy are paid off and reduced to a peace footing, and when the [illegible]

[illegible]

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Great Whisky Fraud—Letter from a Revenue Officer.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN THE SOUTH.

The Fourth Army Corps—A Soldier's Protest—The Order of the White Arrow.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS—INTERESTING LETTER FROM A REVENUE OFFICER—CONGRESS PARTLY TO BLAME.

PEORIA, July 16, 1865.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

For some time past it has been my chief employment to look after distillers and distilleries, with a view to the discovery of frauds, and the more general collection of the tax on distilled spirits. Therefore I was much interested in your "leader" of the 15th inst., on "Whisky Frauds," and quite pleased with the decided ground taken in favor of a thorough enforcement of the law. Not long since, the question of its enforcement, as against men who claimed to be "innocent holders," came before the Commissioner. He decided that the Government lien for taxes was paramount to all others; that for failure to pay duties, whisky becomes forfeited, and even in the hands of an innocent holder, is subject to seizure. The decision enunciated no new principle. That the lien of the Government for taxes overrides all others, and can only be discharged by payment, is a rule as venerable as it is universal. That an innocent purchaser cannot hold dutiable goods, which have gone into market in fraud of revenue laws, is also a principle as old as our system of import duties, and which has been repeatedly sanctioned by the United States Supreme Court. The Commissioner only applied old rules to a new system —rules essential to the vigor of the old system, and equally essential to the new.

Yet the sympathies of the press were generally against the Commissioner, and the *Tribune*, if I rightly remember, predicted that the courts would speedily reverse his decision. With what propriety the applicants for relief claimed to be innocent purchasers, or holders, is another question, on which I they have a word or two to say. I cannot agree with you that the present frauds upon the revenue amount to two millions per week, or near that sum. Nor can I believe that "the most frequent" method of cheating is, or has been, "by collusion with Internal Revenue officers." How can "certificates of inspection, issued for more whisky than is required to pay the excise," aid any one in cheating? Of this, and of what assessors and collectors may or may not certify to, I shall have more to say presently. With all the cases of fraud which have come to light in the West, I am more or less familiar; and the Iowa case is the only one now recollected where such collusion was met with, though it must be admitted that there was reason to suspect it in one or two other instances, and generally, it may be said that local officers were quite too unsuspecting. Their excuse is, that their specific duties engrossed their time to such an extent that they could not give attention to outside swindling.

It is said that the stock of highwines on hand July 1st was little if any less than on the 1st of January, 1865. This is probable; but it does not follow that any considerable quantities are now produced. The traffic in "wines" has very nearly ceased, because of the frauds that have been perpetrated, and the consequent uncertainty of title. Dealers are decidedly inclined to keep hands off.

Again, the system of taxation adopted was prospective and calculated to flood the country with an immense surplus, produced under low rates of duty.

The earnest efforts of Mr. Washburne and others, to tax stocks on hand, signally failed. The rate was at first fixed at twenty cents, then advanced at different times to sixty cents, one dollar and fifty cents and finally to two dollars, the present rate. Each time the advance was made prospective, and each time Congress carefully provided that spirits already manufactured should escape the increased duty, and thus enjoy the benefit of the certain rise in prices. The result was what might have been anticipated, an enormous manufacture while the tax was low, and the production of comparatively little after the present rate took effect.

The duty was raised from sixty cents to one dollar fifty, on the 1st of July, 1864. Many large distilleries have not run since that time. Most of them would have stopped then but for the fact that the law provided for an advance to two dollars on the first of February, 1865, which would insure increased prices up to that time. Consequently, distillers arranged to run to February 1st, and now complain (possibly not without reason) of the subsequent legislation which imposed the two dollar tax on the 1st of January instead of the 1st of February, thus catching them with stocks of grain on hand, and cattle and hogs to be fed, which they could not work off or dispose of before the latter date. Let revenue officers be censured when they deserve it, but let legislators take their due share of responsibility for the signal failure to derive revenue from distilleries.

The statement of the number of distilleries in operation in May and June last, in the State of New York, is startling. No such condition of things existed in the West. Of the hundreds of distilleries in this State, probably not a half dozen of any considerable capacity were running on the 1st of May, and by far the larger number had closed work long before that. The fact is, many large concerns were obliged to run, even at a loss on their wines, up to about February 1st, to work off material and feed stock on hand; but after that date all the larger ones that ran either bonded their wines, or cheated on a huge scale. If it is said that collectors and assessors should have suspected this, so, also, may it be said that dealers, commission merchants and bankers, who claim to be as sharp as the sharpest, should have suspected it and stood from under. But dealers continued to buy, and commission men and bankers continued to advance on wines up to the day when Government officers exposed the general cheating and seized the liquors for the fraud. Then business men discovered (the press too often coinciding) that the Government was doing a great wrong in enforcing the forfeiture against these men! They were a class of unsuspecting innocents, who, relying on the certificates and marks and brands of Government officers, had acted in good faith and should be protected! What certificates or marks or brands they could have relied upon, I have never been able to learn. Clearly not those of the inspector, for he merely obtains the number of proof gallons made, brands the quantity and date on the barrel, and certifies the amount to the assessor and collector and to no one else. Not by law, or by any regulation of the commissioner, is he or the assessor required to certify to any one that the tax has been paid, or to put any mark on the barrel indicating payment. The same is true of the collector, save that from him a receipt may be obtained for the number of gallons on which payment has been made.

Your intimations as to the frauds of "little concealed stills" are words fitly and truly spoken. While the large establishments have generally ceased business, these little concerns have been springing up all over the land, and are generally no less a fraud on the Government than a curse to community. On this subject, as well as on that of rectifying, and making alcohol in connection with distilling, by means of which frauds are often perpetrated, I would say more if this communication were not already too long.

One word as to the instance you cite of fraud as between the lessor and lessee of a distillery. The law cannot be evaded by any such collusion. I am confident that a careful examination of its provisions will satisfy you, as it does me, that in such a case the tax would be a lien, which might be enforced against the distillery building and lands, while the still, tubs, boilers, &c., could be confiscated, though "the property of honest A."

REVENUE AGENT.

ANOTHER LETTER ON THE SAME SUBJECT.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

In your editorial of Saturday on "Immense Whisky Frauds" you inquire how they can be stopped and the Government have the full benefit of the tax? Allow me to present a few ideas, which if not entirely adequate to suppress illicit distillation, will at least go far toward that desirable end. Will not the establishment of United States Bonded Warehouses in our commercial centres be the great safeguard? Although the Government would not have the revenue tax paid as promptly, it will come more surely and just in proportion, as the consumption increases, or diminishes, as no one would take whisky out of bond till there was an actual demand, for the cost of holding highwines, simply the interest on the two dollar tax per gallon, counting sixty gallons proof to the barrel, is twelve dollars per barrel yearly, or one dollar a month, while storage on the same would not exceed sixteen cents. Consequently any accumulation of highwines, not for immediate use, except in bonded warehouses, would be *prima facie* evidence of fraud. No reason could be alleged for storing them elsewhere than in bonded warehouses, even if the storage could be obtained for nothing, as the single item of interest alone would cost more than six times the saving. Although the Government might lose on the score of interest, it would gain immensely in having larger quantities of wines taxed and less defrauding the revenue.

To carry this plan out successfully, distillers should be immediately obliged to convey their distilled spirits to a bonded warehouse, and only through that should the tax be paid, and when paid, released by order, or upon certificate of the Collector of Internal Revenue, and, perhaps, to make doubly sure, that of the Secretary of the Treasury, who receives the money finally; and the owner of the warehouse, as well as the Government storekeeper, should report to Washington all receipts and deliveries, thus preventing all chances of collusion between the makers and Government agents. Your readers will understand that a bonded warehouse is under the control of a Government appointee, conjointly with the owner of the warehouse, and neither one or the other has access to the store-rooms, except in each one's presence; and when property is delivered, the Collector of Internal Revenue must sign the order, and the whole accounts are adjusted at Washington.

To prevent smuggling and distillation in concealed places, only the greatest vigilance of the authorities and heavy punishment of the delinquents, will prevent frauds. In leading distilleries to dishonest men, the whole distillery should be confiscated, which will teach lessons to have better [illegible]

Let us maintain the tax on whisky and collect it.

ANTI FRAUD.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN THE SOUTH—LETTER FROM A SOUND REPUBLICAN.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

As a thorough believer in the justice and propriety of extending the right of suffrage to the negroes in the rebellious States, I have [illegible] [illegible]

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lish with the same vigor, after peace has been restored and the nation reorganized, as before the war commenced, no results beneficial to the nation have been achieved by the war. The doctrines of State sovereignty, another political ascendancy of slavery, were represented by the Southern armies. It was to establish those principles that Southern armies fought. It was to overthrow them that the armies of the Union waged their gallant fight through four years of war. The defeat and overthrow of the armies of the rebellion involves the defeat and overthrow of the political ideas which their success would have established. If those who have thus submitted their peculiar political notions to the arbitrament of war, after having suffered defeat, can return to their former positions and resume their efforts to force their heresies upon the nation through the instrumentality of the ballot, then, indeed, has the war proved a failure. A failure because by our own folly we neglect to save what our soldiers have won.

Hence it is that the question of suffrage, in the reorganization of Southern States, is of overshadowing importance. Beside it, the question "Who shall be hung?" dwarfs into insignificance.

There can be no doubt but that the almost unanimous feeling of the masses of the people is in favor of negro suffrage. They see its justice; they appreciate its necessity. But there are, and it is to this point that I desire particularly to direct your attention, many Union men, who are afraid that discussion of this question now may "split the party." I think they are unnecessarily apprehensive. The Union party is strong enough I believe to stand up under discussion. Its several parts are drawn and kept together by a great principle—the salvation of this nation, for the spirit of freedom which it embodies; its purification from the political sins and heresies which have darkened its previous career, but which they are resolutely resolved shall, in no degree, diminish the glory of its future. So long as we are true to the great principles of our party organization, our party is safe. Failing in that, neither President nor politician, however shrewd, can save it from ruin. In directing public attention to the fact that there are well grounded fears that in our party reorganization of the Southern States, we are losing all that we have gained by the heroism of our soldiers, some gentlemen wants "to split," we can meekly and resignedly fold our hands and "let him split." The great party will not split, if the good sense of its masses is the rule of its action.

Won't you say something on this head?

X.

JEFF. THOMPSON.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

In looking over a diary kept by a rebel officer while in a military prison, and which fell into my hands after his release, I find the following description of Jeff. Thompson, under whom it appeared this officer once served:

"The men appeared to think Gen. Jeff. Thompson a good fellow, but entirely incompetent to command a brigade. They do not know the man. He is a very extraordinary person. As a military engineer, Beauregard is not his superior. His talent is versatile and his resources infinite—he is original and ingenious. With this, he is eloquent, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] He is an Indian or Brutus, but, unlike Brutus, would sacrifice himself to save his friend. Brave, crafty, kind, ambitious, sarcastic and ambitious, he possesses all the requirements of a popular and successful soldier, and will no intemperance romance with his companions that they will live in story and in song, to the present recollection of friend and foe. He endeavors to impress upon a fallen enemy the belief that he is afraid to be generous, and always bears in mind that cruelty is not of the brave. To sum up, he would like to be a military Cincinnatus, but is more likely to be the eccentric J.K. Thompson."

LIEUT.

THE 4TH ARMY CORPS.

4th DIVISION, 4th ARMY CORPS, CHALMETTE, NEAR NEW ORLEANS, July 6, 1865.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Why the 4th corps was transferred from the Department of the Cumberland to the military division of the Southwest; why turned over from a region where their own valor had rendered the presence of troops unnecessary, to one where it seems their presence is certainly thought to be necessary by the Government, is a question that I think needs a little airing. If it were certain that the order for our movement from Nashville down the Mississippi came from the War Department uninfluenced by any representations on the part of our officers, this letter would not be written. We should feel none the less aggrieved, but we would at least keep silence. We are the soldiers of Stone River and Chickamauga. We saw our honor die at Kenesaw. We are neither disloyal or mutinous. Not all the abuse under heaven can drive us from our good conduct and our fair fame. But we are aggrieved. We stood by the country in her dark days, and now while she breathes the serene atmosphere of profound peace, we find ourselves reduced from veteran volunteers, accustomed to the enemy, to the position of regulars, lying around idly and lazily in camp and garrison. And against the treatment we receive we enter our respectful but solemn protest.

We entered the service in a time of a great emergency, and only because of that great emergency. We could not have been induced to enter the service in time of peace to do the duty of regulars, at any price whatever. We enlisted for three years, or "during the war," never dreaming that we should be reduced to the condition of regulars when the war was at an end. We have done our duty, and we think we are poorly rewarded for it. We fear not to compare records with any corps in the service, or any that has been mustered out. We inscribe on our banners New Madrid, Tiptonville, Farmington, Corinth, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Knoxville, Rocky Face, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Franklin and Nashville.

We claim that our Department was the first one clear of the enemy. The war was ended in the Department of the Cumberland on the 16th day of December, 1864, and we have not seen the face of a foeman nor heard the sound of a hostile shot from that day to this. We have lain idly in camp for over six months past.

"Like a sword laid by
To eat into itself and rust ingloriously."

Six months since we saw the last face of a foeman! and no hope of our emancipation yet! What other corps has been so retained at camp and garrison duty, six months after fighting their last battle, and then transferred from one department to another to lay round in soul-rusting inactivity for many months more? And this too, men raised to "put down the rebellion" and for no other purpose whatsoever. The rebellion is "put down," and if justice were done us we would be mustered out. But no, we must be dragged to the Southwest to brave the hot and unhealthy months of July and August, with water to use about equal to the Chicago River or that of Andersonville prison. But let none of our kind friends be frightened, what there is left of the 4th corps is not of tender growth, and by and by we shall nearly all of us return to our homes. But it is a shame that our soldiers should be so treated as to leave the service aggrieved, and remember it only with hate. They have been too good to their country, and too terrible to their enemies. But enough.

We are demoralized, are we? Yes, we are, even so. But we can tell you there was a time when we were not demoralized—when there was an enemy in the field [illegible] enemy had possession in Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri, and the war waves rolled over even into Pennsylvania—we were not demoralized then. We were under fire in the Atlanta campaign one hundred days, every day, but we were not demoralized then. At Chattanooga, when surrounded by the enemy on every hand, and all communications cut off, when the famine wolf glared on us, when we dug up corn the mules had stamped under their feet, washed the mud and manure from it, roasted it, and did eat thereof—we were not demoralized then. But there comes a time when a man's burdens are greater than he can bear, and we succumb. We laid at Camp Harker, Nashville, fifty-one days, cost the Government over a half a million of dollars, and did not do one penny's worth of service. All that the soldiers did was to discuss the probabilities of their being mustered out. It is reported and believed that certain officers of our corps made representations to the War Department that they were willing to remain in the service, and that their commands were also. I know not whether it is true. But the charge is made, now let them deny it.

If they made such representations, they were not only false, but diabolical, and they knew them to be so. There are men in the 4th corps from whose homes comes the wail of sickness and distress—men whose homes and every worldly interest, neglected for four long years, call for his immediate attention. Under such circumstances, any officer that would use his influence to prolong men's stay in the army is a scoundrel for whom cashiering were too light a punishment. But big pay and little service, coupled with "nary" bullet, shot nor shell, are very seductive, and unless their command could be dragged along with them, "Othello's occupation were gone." Some of our officers had the dignity and decency to resign. Not the least among these was our own gallant [illegible], once commander of the "Chicago Legion," and afterward commander of the 3d brigade—an officer whom the rebels declared too brave to be shot.

I hope before our return home we shall all be disarmed of our ill feelings, and see that the Texan demonstration was both necessary and just, but I fear not.

I have spoken very boldly, but I speak for the 4th corps.

HIGH PRIVATE.

THE ORDER OF THE WHITE ARROW.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 14, 1865.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The following are the proceedings of a meeting of the officers of the 3d Div. 17th A. C., held at Headquarters 3d Div., 17th A. C., near Louisville, Ky., July 12th, of which Brig. Gen. R. K. Scott was elected President *pro tem*, and Capt. Chas. Reynolds, 12th Wis. V. V. Inf., Secretary, *pro tem*.

The following resolutions were adopted:

1st. That the organization shall be known by the name of "The Order of the White Arrow," of the 3d Div., 17th A. C. Army of the Tennessee.

2d. The officers of this Order shall be a President, three Vice Presidents, a Secretary and a Treasurer and Medical Director.

3d. The objects of the Order shall be to cherish and perpetuate the memories [illegible] [illegible] corps formed during the War of the Great Rebellion.

4th. Any person in good standing in the Third [illegible] at any time during the continuance of the Division, and who maintained a good standing until his connection with the Division was honorably dissolved, may become a member of the order by signing his name to the Constitution [illegible] [illegible]

5th. That the members of this order shall [illegible]

6th. That the following be [illegible]

6th. That a suitable person be selected to write a history of the Division.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Brevet Maj. Gen. M. D. Leggett.
Vice Presidents—Brig. Gen. R. K. Scott, Brevet Brig. Gen. Warren Shedd, of the 30th Illinois; Brevet Brig. Gen. Cassius Fairchild, of the 16 Wisconsin.
Secretary—Lieut. Col. Jno. O. Duer, of the 45th Illinois.
Treasurer—Lieutenant F. H. Putney, of the 12th Wisconsin.
Medical Director—Surg. E. M. Stevens, of the 12th Wisconsin.

The Secretary was directed to request the various battery, regimental, brigade and division commanders, who have served with the 3d division, to furnish Brevet Maj. Gen. Leggett with a brief history of their respective commands, to be by him submitted to the Order at its first annual meeting.

The first annual meeting of the Order was appointed to be held in the city of Chicago, Illinois, on the 16th day of November, 1865, and the Secretary is instructed to make the necessary arrangements.

Maj. Gen. John A. Logan and Brevet Maj. Gen. M. F. Force were elected honorary members of the Order.

On motion, it was resolved that Maj. Gen. John A. Logan be requested to deliver an address at the first annual meeting.

On motion, it was resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Chicago TRIBUNE, Cincinnati *Commercial*, and Madison *Journal*.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at Chicago, November 16, 1865.

CHAS. REYNOLDS,
Captain 12th Wis. V. V. Inf.,
Secretary pro tem.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

The Order for Mustering Out.

Farewell Address of Gen. John A. Logan.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Louisville, Ky., July 13, 1865.

Officers and Soldiers of the Army of the Tennessee:

The profound gratification I feel at being authorized to release you from the onerous obligations of the camp, and return you laden with laurels to homes where warm hearts wait to welcome you, is somewhat embittered by the painful reflection that I am sundering the ties that trials have made true, time made tender, suffering made sacred, peril made proud, heroism made honorable, and fame made forever fearless of the future. It is no common occasion that demands the disbandonment of a military organization, before the resistless power of which mountains bristling with bayonets have bowed, cities have surrendered, and millions of brave men been conquered. Although I have been but a short period your commander, we are not strangers; affections have sprung up between us during the long years of doubt, gloom and carnage which we have passed through together, nurtured by common perils, sufferings and sacrifices, and riveted by the memories of gallant comrades whose bones repose beneath the sod of a hundred battle-fields; nor time nor distance will weaken or efface. The many marches you have made, the dangers you have despised, the haughtiness you have humbled, the duties you have discharged, the glory you have gained, the destiny you have discovered for the country in whose cause you have conquered—all recur at this moment with the vividness that marked the scenes through which we have just passed. From the pens of the ablest historians of the land, daily are drifting out upon the current of time, page after page, volume upon volume of your heroic deeds, and, floating down to future generations, will inspire the student of history with admiration, the patriot American with veneration for his ancestors, and the lover of republican liberty, with gratitude for those who in a fresh baptism of blood reconsecrated the powers and energies of the Republic to the cause of constitutional freedom. Long may it be the happy fortune of each and every one of you to live in the full fruition of the boundless blessings you have secured to the human race. Only he, whose heart has been thrilled with admiration for your impetuous and unyielding valor in the thickest of the fight, can appreciate with what pride I recount the brilliant achievements which immortalize you and enrich the pages of our national history. Passing by the earlier, but not less signal triumphs of the war, in which most of you participated and inscribed upon your banners such victories as Donaldson and Shiloh, I recur to campaigns, sieges and victories that challenge the admiration of the world, and elicit the unwilling applause of all Europe. Turning your backs upon the blood-bathed heights of Vicksburg, you launched into a region swarming with enemies, fighting your way and marching without adequate supplies, to answer the cry for succor that came to you from the noble but beleaguered army at Chattanooga. Your steel next flashed among the mountains of Tennessee, and your weary limbs found rest before the embattled heights of Missionary Ridge, and there with dauntless courage you breasted again the enemy's destructive fire, and shared with your comrades of the Army of the Cumberland the glories of a victory, than which no soldiery can boast a prouder.

In that unexampled campaign of vigilant and vigorous warfare from Chattanooga to Atlanta, you freshened your laurels at Resaca, grappling with the enemy behind his works, hurling him back dismayed and broken. Pursuing him from thence, marking your path by the graves of fallen comrades, you again triumphed over superior numbers at Dallas, fighting your way from there to Kenesaw Mountain, and under the murderous artillery that frowned from its rugged heights, with a tenacity and constancy that finds few parallels, you labored, fought and suffered through the boiling rays of a southern sun, until at last you planted your colors upon its topmost heights. Again, on the 22d of July, 1864, rendered memorable through all time for the terrible struggle you so heroically maintained under discouraging disasters, and the saddest of all reflections, the loss of that exemplary soldier and popular leader, the lamented McPherson, your matchless courage turned defeat into a glorious victory. Ezra Chapel and Jonesboro added new luster to a radiant record, the latter unbarring to you the proud Gate City of the South. The daring of a desperate foe in thrusting his legions northward, exposed the country in your front, and though rivers, swamps and enemies opposed, you boldly surmounted every obstacle, beat down all opposition and marched onward to the sea. Without any act to dim the brightness of your historic page, the world rang plaudits when your labors and struggles culminated at Savannah, and the old "Starry Banner" waved once more over the walls of one of our proudest cities on the seaboard. Scarce a breathing spell had passed when your colors faded from the view of your collegues and plunged into the swamps of the Carolinas. The sufferings you endured, the labors you performed, and the success you achieved in those morasses, deemed impassable, form a creditable episode in the history of the war. Pocotaligo, Salkahatchie, Edisto, Branchville, Orangeburgh, Columbia, Bentonville, Charleston and Raleigh are names that will ever be suggestive of the resistless sweep of your columns through the territory that cradled and nurtured, and from whence was sent forth on its mission of crime, misery and blood, the disturbing and disorganizing spirit of secession and rebellion.

The work for which you pledged your brave hearts and brawny arms to the Government of your fathers, you have nobly performed. You are seen in the past gathering through the gloom that enveloped the land, rallying as the guardians of man's proudest heritage, forgetting the thread unwoven in the loom, quitting the anvil, and abandoning the workshops to vindicate the supremacy of the laws and the authority of the Constitution. Four years have you struggled in the bloodiest and most destructive war that ever drenched the earth with human gore; step by step you have borne our standard, until to-day—over every fortress and arsenal that rebellion has wrenched from us, and over city, town and hamlet from the lakes to the gulf, and from ocean to ocean, proudly floats the "Starry Emblem" of our national unity and strength.

Your rewards, my comrades, are the welcoming plaudits of a grateful people, the consciousness that in saving the republic you have won for your country renewed respect and power at home and abroad, that in the unexampled era of growth and prosperity that dawns with peace, there attaches mightier wealth of pride and glory than ever before to the loved boast, "I am an American citizen."

In relinquishing the implements of war, for those of peace, let your conduct ever be that of warriors in time of war, and peaceful citizens in time of peace. Let not the lustre of that bright name that you have won as soldiers be dimmed by any improper act as citizens, but as time rolls on let your record grow brighter and brighter still.

JOHN A. LOGAN, Major General.

Fifth National Horse Exhibition.

The Fifth National Horse Exhibition will take place at the National Park, Kalamazoo, Michigan, on the 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th of October next. The premium lists foot up $5,000, and will be open to exhibitors from all parts of the United States and Canada. The highest trotting premium is $1,000, the highest running $500. All horses must be entered by Monday, October 2d, by letter or otherwise. No animal will be allowed to compete for more than one prize. Hon. C. E. Stuart is President of the Association, a guarantee that everything will be conducted in an honorable manner.

TELEGRAPHING.—In connection with the great feat of telegraphing the proceedings of the Commercial Convention to the TRIBUNE last week, it is proper to state that a very large share of the credit is due to Mr. Fox, the leading operator of the Western Union Telegraph Company, at Detroit, and his efficient corps. The Detroit office is one of the best-conducted Telegraph offices in the United States.

Mr. McElheney's Substitute to the Resolutions on Reciprocity.

As this amendment has been misprinted in some paper, we give it correct, as follows:

Resolved, That in the still unsettled condition of some of the States recently in rebellion, the state of our finances, and the uncertain state of [illegible] [illegible] of the reciprocity treaty may wisely and [illegible] be left to the respective Governments by whom such treaty would be negotiated.

GEN. LEE'S HISTORY OF HIS CAMPAIGNS.—Gen. Lee, we understand, is varying the monotony of his retirement in Cumberland county by making history. He is writing a history of his campaigns from the time that he assumed command of the Army of Northern Virginia after the battle of Seven Pines to the capitulation at Appomattox Court House on the 9th of April. Gen. Lee's work will contain an account of the exploits of the various commands comprised in the Army of Northern Virginia. The close of summer or the beginning of autumn will doubtless witness the completion of this book, that is destined to be handed down to all time as a truthful and [illegible] narrative of the war [illegible]

[illegible] Hale, now U. S. Consul at Alexandria, Egypt, has disposed of his [illegible]

PERSONAL.

The inevitable Hiram Fuller—"Col. Fuller" as he was called before the war—formerly publisher and editor of the New York *Mirror*, proposes to publish a newspaper in Paris, to be called *The Cosmopolitan*, which is to be devoted to give a full resume of the news of the world, with original reviews of current events. The capital was fixed at 250,000 francs, or say $50,000, to be raised by issuing 500 shares at 500 francs each. At last accounts 300 shares had been taken.

—John Celestine, the Portuguese slave-trader and blockade-runner, captured and imprisoned at the time of the assassination, has been released on condition that he leaves the country at once. He is the man arrested in Philadelphia as the assassin of Mr Seward.

—Out in Colorado, Gen. Moonlight is after a bad Indian by the name of *Two Face*, who captured a woman named *Eubanks*, whose daughter was with Mrs. *Roper*, all related to Mr. *Bullock*. Names mean something in Colorado.

Harris Leslie is engaged in the dangerous business of rope dancing over the Niagara River, a few rods below Suspension Bridge. He appears on the rope in night cap, petticoats, etc., *a la* Jeff. Davis, and astonishes his audiences by enacting drunken scenes, staggering, reeling, falling on the rope, with a perfect recklessness of life and limb. He winds up his exploits by running out on one of the guy ropes without pole or balance, and throwing himself at full length on his back. It is generally acknowledged that he surpasses Blondin in his fool hardy performances.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys is the President of the Paris Cricket Club, which is composed almost entirely of Englishmen. A Paris letter says that the Empress has expressed a wish that the Prince Imperial should join the club "as soon as he could handle a wicket." As the Prince is already strong enough to "handle a wicket," we are inclined to believe that either the Empress or the writer has made a mistake in the use of a word.

M. Emile de Girardin, whose literary partnership with young Dumas has lately been so successful, is proceeding by arithmetical progression in the titles of his plays. He began with "Le Supplice d'une Femme"—he went on to "Les Deux Sœurs"—he is now at work on "The Three Friends"—he is preparing the dramatic canvas for his play, "The Four Rivals," and there is to be a fifth surprise, not yet divulged.

Among the Internal Revenue tax payers in New York, who are called upon for generous sums is our old friend and former fellow citizen, Samuel Stick, now of the St. Nicholas Hotel. He contributes this year over $5,000 for the support of the Government on an income [illegible]. There is not a man in the city of Chicago who will not cordially rejoice at this evidence of his material prosperity. Mr. Stick is a gentleman, pure and natural, and can "keep a hotel."

—Mr. Charles James Jeffries, whose song, Jeannette and Jeannot, was much better known in this country than its composer, died recently in London.

—Secretary Seward's family are going to Cape May to spend a few weeks. Both Mr. Seward and his son Frederick are rapidly recovering.

—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that Rosa Bonheur has been requested by the Empress Eugenie to paint a likeness of Gladiateur. The same paper says that a decree is preparing for regulating the admission of women into the Legion of Honor in France.

—The Hon. Mrs. Norton is said to be the editor of the London *Owl*.

—A writer of a Parisletter to this country, says that the other day he met in the streets of Paris, Webster, formerly purser on the pirate Rappahannock, a fine looking, finely educated man. His feet were absolutely on the ground: his coat was creased, and threadbare, and without lining; he was pallid and of trembling hands, and asked me for a few sous to buy himself a glass of absinthe. He took a dead man's portion, and hobbled away with the remark, that he was pretty "low down." I shall not soon forget his haggard face. This man's wife died of paralysis in the Charity Hospital, having been driven by her casual and poverty to vicious courses.

—Rev. Dr. Stone, Pastor of the Park Street Church, Boston, was the "orator of the day" at Providence, R.I., on the Fourth. In his oration he took emphatic ground in favor of negro suffrage.

—George W. Morgan, the accomplished organist of Grace Church, New York, is on his way West to give concerts in some of our principal cities.

—Lieut. Col. Alexander, Major of United States Engineers, who has had much to do with the construction of the works around Washington, received at one time, the other day, three brevets in the regular service—Lieutenant Colonel, Colonel, and Brigadier General.

—Tom. Cook, formerly of the Detroit *Free Press*, afterwards of the Chicago *Times*, more lately a war correspondent of the New York *Herald*, and now editing the Wilmington (N. C.) *Herald*, has got into a difficulty with the Southern fire-eating "chivalry." A Dr. Love, of Wilmington, has challenged him to fight a duel. Cook took no notice of the challenge, and Love posted him as a coward and scoundrel.

—John Morrissey, the prize fighter, reports an income of $50,700 for the past year. He has been a big hell in the gold market.

—Buckner, Bragg, Beauregard, Wirt Adams, and half a dozen other rebel Generals of less note, are now in New Orleans, and a crowd of Colonels and Captains. They all wear citizens' clothes, and are not particularly anxious to parade the rebel gray.

—Dr. Felix Robertson, the first white child born in Nashville, where he has resided all his life, died a few days ago, aged 84.

—A duel has taken place in Algeria between Generals Dulgny and Grand, in which the former was killed.

—Maj. Gen. George Crook, on his return from the army to his home at Dayton, Ohio, had a public reception and dinner.

—Among the persons who pay big income taxes in Springfield, Mass., are Horace Smith, (Smith & Wesson, pistol manufacturers,) on $72,000; Daniel B. Wesson, (do.,) $69,072; J. M. Thompson, (Am. Express,) $51,995; Chester W. Chapin, (President Western R. R.,) $94,869; Daniel L. Harris, (Conn. River R. R.,) $15,439; Dr. J. G. Holland, (proprietor Springfield *Republican*,) $18,654; Samuel Bowles, (do.,) $13,000; Clark W. Bryan, (do.,) $9,000; Benjamin F. Bowles, (do.,) $9,000; J. F. Tapley, (do.,) $6,000; giving an aggregate of $84,154 as the net profits of the Springfield *Republican*. This does pretty well for a journal sent out from a town of less than 25,000 people.

CITY POPULATIONS.—Milwaukee is ascertained to have a population of 55,660, an increase in five years of 10,644. Towns added, the population of the county is 73,359, an increase of 9,795. The *Sentinel* says:

"While the city has gained largely, the towns have lost in population. This fact well accords with all through the State, and demonstrates beyond a doubt that the war has drained the West of its agricultural population, while it has built up the cities by the fever of speculation caused among all classes."

☞ The Trades' Unions of New York City are resolving to make eight hours instead of ten, a days' work. Somebody has told them this can be done without reducing in the same proportion the day's wages! It can if they will do the same amount of work in eight hours they now do in ten. Not otherwise.

AFTERNOON TELEGRAPH

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Parliament Dissolved—The Lord Chancellor Censured and Forced to Resign.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The steamer Hansa, from Southampton 5th, has arrived.

In the House of Commons, on the 3d, Hunt moved a vote of censure on the Lord Chancellor in connection with the bankruptcy court scandals. The Lord Advocate defended the Chancellor, and said there was nothing in the case to warrant severe censures passed on him. He moved an amendment, to the effect that the House agreed with the report of the committee. Bouverie said he had no confidence in the Lord Chancellor. Mr. Hunt's motion of censure was negatived. Lord Palmerston moved an adjournment of the House until the 4th, which was lost by 177 to 163. Bouverie's amendment, which is similar to Hunt's, with one exception, was then carried without division, amid loud cheers. The London *Times* says: "The result of the debate in the Commons is, that a grave vote of censure has been passed on the Lord Chancellor. The discredit of a Lord Chancellor is a reproach to the nation at large. In the House of Lords, on the 4th, the Queen accepted the Lord Chancellor's resignation. He will continue in office until the prorogation.

At the Independence day celebration in London, on the 4th, 200 Americans were present.

Consols steady at 90½@90¾. French rentes, 67f. 7c. United States 5-20s recovered, 1¼c. Illinois Central shares recovered 1¼c.

FRANCE.—The bill for loan to be raised by Paris passed by 175 against 30 votes. The Chamber admits the necessity of the new loan upon the Government, engaging to receive installments of a loan in four years, although the loan for 250,000,000 would be issued in its entirety. The bill for the execution of the public works in Algeria, was adopted by 227 against 1.

The Paris *Patrie* says: "France and England, acting with a view to the preservation of peace and general conciliation, have come to an agreement upon the principal questions which may result from the present state of affairs in Italy."

The official journal of Rome confirms the fact that the negotiations with the King of Italy were broken off in consequence of the King demanding conditions which the Pope could not accept. The negotiations were opened at the Pope's instance, and in consequence of a private letter from the Pope to the King.

AUSTRIA.—It is asserted in military circles, that a Cabinet order has been issued, to place the entire army on a peace footing. It is expected that a new Ministry will be formed immediately.

INDIA.—Cotton firm and advancing. Shipments from Bombay and Calcutta the last week in June, 82,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, July 4.—Cotton opened dearer; and dull to-day; opens again firm, with good demand.

Manchester market dull. Flour steady. Wheat quiet and steady. Corn firmer. [illegible] Pork inactive. Bacon very dull. Beef quiet. Lard steady. [illegible] light. Coffee steady. Petroleum quiet and steady.

LONDON, July 5.—Consols closed last evening at 90½@90¾ for money. Illinois Central Railroad, 80½. Erie Railroad, [illegible]. United States 5-20s, [illegible].

LATER.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The steamer City of Washington, from Liverpool 5th, via Queenstown, 6th, has arrived.

The steamer Beatrice, formerly the cruiser Tallahassee, left Calais, July 3d, for Liverpool.

In the House of Lords, Russell presented the correspondence from America as to the termination of the war, and expressing satisfaction at the withdrawal of belligerent rights.

The session of the French Corps Legislatif has closed.

Bourse firm, at 67f 7c.

July 5.—Mr. Bigelow, the American minister, [illegible]

The British Parliament was prorogued today, and dissolution immediately followed. The Queen's speech was delivered by commission. It rejoices at the termination of the civil war in America, and trusts that the evil caused by this long conflict may be repaired and prosperity restored in the States which have suffered by the contest. She regrets that the confederation scheme in British America was not carried out, believing that it would give the Provinces additional strength and lead to many improvements.

LIVERPOOL, July 6, via QUEENSTOWN.—Cotton—Sales to-day, 3,000 bales; market very dull; quotations barely maintained. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions inactive. Lard firm.

LONDON, July 6.—Consols 91¼@90⅞ for money. Illinois Central Railroad, 85¼; Erie, 55¼@55¾; 5-20's, 71¼@72.

LIVERPOOL, July 6—Evening.—The steamer Lafayette arrived from New York early this morning at Brest, having picked up from three boats forty-five passengers, from the American ship William Nelson, from Antwerp for New York, with 480 passengers. The fate of the remainder was not known.

LIVERPOOL, July 7.

COTTON—Broker's circular reports sales of the week at 81,500 bales. The market has been irregular and closed dull with a downward tendency. Quotations of middling uplands are 19½; middling Orleans 19¾; damaged Texas 18½. The sales to-day, (Tuesday,) are estimated at 10,000 bales, market being firmer at the Scotia's news and a good higher, mainly on the finer qualities. Stock in port 395,000 bales, of which 39,000 are American.

BREADSTUFFS—Dull and downward.

PROVISIONS—Quiet with a declining tendency, except lard, which is firm.

LONDON, July 8.

CONSOLS—For money 91⅛@90⅞; U. S. 5-20's 71.

FARTHER POINT, July 17.—The steamer North America, from Liverpool, July 6th, and Londonderry, 7th, passed this point this evening for Quebec. The steamer City of London, from New York, reached Liverpool on the evening of the 7th. The steamship Scotia, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 6th.

In the House of Lords the Lord Chancellor announced his resignation in an appropriate valedictory address. The *Daily News* thinks Lord Cranworth will succeed to the Chancellorship.

Business in American securities—Demand active, but amount scarcely up to average of past few weeks; 5-20s have ranged between 71@72¼. In Illinois and Erie, transactions have been numerous. Last price of former was 86¼@86½—an advance of two dollars.

LONDON, July 7.—The political news is unimportant. Lord Cranworth is the new Lord Chancellor.

[illegible] Coffee [illegible]. Rice—Further sales of white Bengal at full rates.

LONDON, July 7.—Wheat quiet at Monday's rates, and barley 6d cheaper. Consols for money closed at 90@90⅛, and 90⅛@90¼ for account.

FRANCE.—A fete was given on the 4th of July by Mr. Bigelow, the American minister, at Paris.

SPAIN.—Madrid journals assert that Spain will shortly recognize the Kingdom of Italy without prejudicing the interests of Catholics.

Western Indian Affairs.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The Secretary of the Interior, in a communication of instructions to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, states that in future dealings with hostile Indians the Interior Department will subordinate its action to the policy and operations of the War Department, and the Commissioner is requested to instruct the Superintendents and Agents to make no deliveries of money or goods to any tribes or bands in hostility to the Government, and to suspend all intercourse with them, except so far as may be sanctioned by the officers of the War Department.

The Buffalo Strikes.

BUFFALO, July 17.—There was a large procession on Saturday afternoon of the Laborers' Union, including the strikers, numbering about 1,700 in all. No trouble occurred. The railroads have entirely supplied the places of the strikers, and the Union is entirely beaten.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, July 17, 1865.

Gold opened this morning at 142, and, under a buoyant feeling, advanced to 143¾, but after the receipt of the steamer's news quoting Five-Twenty Bonds in Europe at 71@72, the market became weaker. This buoyancy in Gold had a favorable effect on the general markets, and we have to report an advance of 5@10c on Flour, 1@1½c on Wheat, and 1c on Rye. Oats declined ½@1c per bushel. Highwines were quiet and steady. Provisions were firm, with a strong upward tendency in prices.

The money market to-day was active, and the rate of discount steady at 10 per cent per annum. There was a good demand for currency at the various banks, and good paper was readily discounted; but doubtful was negotiable on the street at 1@1½ per cent per month. The demand for discounts is chiefly by the produce and provision trade.

There was a moderate supply of Eastern Exchange to-day, and under an active inquiry the market was very firm at par buying and 1-10 premium selling. The banks sold round lots to each other at 50c per thousand prem.

Gold opened in New York at 142, advanced to 143¾, and closed at 4:30 p. m. at 142¾. The following are the quotations telegraphed to James Boyd & Brothers, gold brokers:

10:00 a. m.	142	12:30 p. m.	143
10:15 a. m.	143	1:00 p. m.	143
10:30 a. m.	143½	1:30 p. m.	143
11:00 a. m.	143¼	2:00 p. m.	142¾
11:30 a. m.	143½	2:30 p. m.	142¾
11:45 a. m.	143½	3:00 p. m.	142¾
12:00 m.	143¼	4:00 p. m.	142¾
12:15 p. m.	143	4:30 p. m.	142¾

Here the market opened active and firm at 142, advanced to 143¾, declined to 141¾, and closed at 142½. On the Stock Board Cash Gold was sold at 141@143. Silver was steady at 132@133.

Government Stocks in fair demand and firm. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
Five-Twenties	103½	104
Ten-Forties	97	97½

Cook County Scrip was quiet, with sales at 97.

—Mr. Ellis, President of the Second National Bank, received a dispatch from Jay Cooke on Saturday afternoon, stating that only about forty-five millions of the Seven-Thirty Loan remain unsold.

—Messrs. Preston, Willard & Keen advise us that the Seven-Thirty Loan will probably all be taken this week, as only about forty millions remain unsold. They are having an active demand, both from those who buy to resell and from investors.

—The Cincinnati *Gazette*, commenting on the proceedings of the Detroit Convention, says:

It would be difficult to tell now whether the Convention favored or opposed ship canals, or whether the majority favored or opposed a reciprocity treaty. Congress cannot infer from the acts of that body its inclination on either of the interesting subjects, and the public will look in vain for the arguments that were expected to be brought out and sifted by the clear, practical business minds of the merchants and manufacturers, of whom the Convention was largely composed. Matters, therefore, stand precisely where they stood before the Convention assembled, and except for the social intercourse enjoyed, a pleasant excursion on the Detroit river, and an exchange of cheers on the President of the United States and Queen Victoria, nothing would have been lost if it had not met at all.

—The sales of tobacco at Louisville for the months of May and June aggregated 12,300 hogsheads, requiring the disbursement of $1,840,485.

—In St. Louis on the 15th inst. Eastern exchange was in better supply at 1-10 discount buying and par selling.

—The creation of National debts is not a modern improvement, but the ability of a great Nation to provide for a great debt and to make it the most convenient and best form of personal property is a modern wonder. The debt of Great Britain was begun by raising a million sterling by loan, in 1693, and when her great contest with Louis XIV was terminated, the debt had reached fifty millions. At the close of her Napoleonic wars, in 1816, when this sum had swelled up to the enormous sum of over eight hundred millions sterling, or four thousand three hundred million dollars or nearly one half the entire property of the United Kingdom, the stoutest heart, the firmest believer in National progress and National development might well have been appalled. But in the very face of this mountain of obligations, to say nothing of her vast colonial possessions, the property of the British nation has been more than trebled, and her debt is now a charge of but 1¾ per cent.

—The Boston *Post* of the 14th thus reports the money market:

"Money continues in pretty good supply at the banks and in the outside market, but the demand for it is a little more active than it has been of late. There is no perceptible change in rates of interest, either for loans on collaterals, or for discounts of notes. The best indorsed four months' paper was sold, to-day, at 7@8 cent, and a number of call loans, of the first class, were made at 6, and in some exceptional cases at 5½ per cent. Loans, however, on three months' time, were made at 7@10.

"Although currency is so plentiful at present, it is liable to become scarcer, in case the subscriptions to the popular loan should largely increase, as they have done on former occasions, when drawing towards completion. The additional fifty or more millions of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] interest not only on time accommodations, but for discount and demand loans."

—In New York foreign exchange is dull, and the rates favor buyers. The leading drawers ask for long date sterling 109 3-10@109½, but good bankers' bills are obtainable at 109@109¼. We quote:

Bankers' Sterling, 60 days	[illegible]
Bankers' Sterling, 3 days	[illegible]
Commercial	[illegible]
France, long date	5.17½@5.15
France, short date	5.13¾@5.12½

—Reports from the interior of the South afford accumulating evidence that the supply of cotton will largely exceed the estimate of $1,500,000 paraded by interested holders of the staple. The Secretary of the Treasury has reports from the cotton States upon which he estimates that the supply, exclusive of the new crop, will prove to be not less than 3,500,000 bales, of which he supposes that 1,000,000 bales will come from the region West of the Mississippi. The Galveston *Bulletin*, of the 14th ult., makes complaint of the want of a sufficient quantity of shipping to transport to New Orleans and to New York the cotton now there, and which is arriving from the interior. The quantity of the staple West of the Mississippi, is estimated at about 2,000,000 of bales, a large portion of which will at once seek the market, in exchange principally for supplies of manufactured goods.

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, July 17.

SALES AT THE FIRST BOARD.

[illegible]

SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY 7-30 LOAN.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

This Bank will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 U. S. Notes, due [illegible] from date of subscription [illegible]

[illegible]

EDW'D I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

New York Stock Market.

Closing prices for cash, July 17, 1865. Received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., Commission, Stock and Bond Brokers, 31 Clark street, Chicago:

[illegible]

Market—First Board, irregular. Second Board, weak.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, July 17.

The following summary shows the movement in produce and provisions during the past 48 hours, compared with the movement for the same time last year:

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE JULY 17.

	1865.	1864.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	4,019
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cut Meat	36,881	7,290
Tallow	3,143	10,320
Butter	36,981	16,380
Live Hogs	3,990	1,384
Cattle	1,010	1,000
Hides, lbs	31,945	[illegible]
Highwines, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, ft	1,483,000	[illegible]
Shingles, No	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, No	146,000	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHIPMENTS OF PRODUCE JULY 17.

	1865.	1864.
Flour	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cut Meats	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork	1,184	[illegible]
Tallow	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live Hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle	1,471	132
Hides	43,839	31,650
Highwines	430	1,046
Wool	44,640	[illegible]
Lumber	3,986,000	[illegible]
Shingles	1,150,000	[illegible]
Lath	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	4,810	[illegible]

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day and the general produce markets ruled firm and active.

The Provision market was unusually buoyant and firm, but inactive. The first dispatch from New York quoted Mess Pork at $29.25, and the second at $29.37½, but private dispatches were received reporting sales as high as $30.50. Here there was a good inquiry for Mess Pork at $27.00 but sellers were holding firm at $28.00, with sales of 400 brls at this figure. Prime Mess Pork was in fair demand and very firm at $21.00@21.50, but sellers were holding stock at $22.00; a lot of 200 brls sold early at $21.00. Bulk Meats were scarce and firmer, with a strong upward tendency. Hams were firm at 15½c loose, with sales of 2,300 pcs at that price, and 9,000 pcs delivered at Burlington at 16@16½c packed. Shoulders were in active demand and very firm, with buyers at 14½c loose and sellers at 15c loose. Sides were held at 16c loose, with buyers at 15@15½c. The market for Prime Mess Pork and Bulk Meats has been stimulated in consequence of the Commissary at St. Louis having advertised for proposals for 5,000 brls of the former and about 1,000,000 lbs of the latter. Lard was in active demand at 21c, but it was generally held at 22c.

Highwines were quiet but firm, with light sales of retail lots at $2.08@2.09.

Under the influence of more favorable advices from New York, the Flour market was 5@10c better, but as buyers manifested some reluctance to follow the improvement, there was only a moderate business done. About 3,400 brls changed hands at $7.00@9.50 for good to choice White Winter; $7.00@7.75 for Red Winter, and $5.25@7.10 for ordinary to fancy Spring Extras, and at 75@5.00 for Spring Supers—the market closing quiet at the advance.

The Wheat market was characterized with considerable activity, and prices advanced 1@1½c, but, toward the close the improvement was not entirely sustained. There was an active shipping demand for No. 2 Spring and the market was rather buoyant, advancing 1@1½c per bu since Saturday. There was some inquiry for Red Winter Wheat, but at irregular prices. The sales aggregate 120,000 bu at $1.20 for No. 1, and $1.14 for No. 2 Red; $1.18 for extra Spring; $1.13@1.13½ for No. 1; $1.00@1.06 for No. 2 and 70@75c for Rejected Spring—closing with sellers of No. 1 at $1.13 and buyers at $1.13½.

There was active shipping demand for Corn, and the market ruled firm and active at an advance of ½c on all grades. The transactions foot up 267,000 bushels at 56@59c for No. 1; 54@55c for No. 2; 46@48c for Rejected, and 50c for high mixed River, and 57@60c for No. 1 [illegible] [illegible] firm at outside figures.

Oats were in limited request and 1@1½c lower, with sales of 80,000 bu at 33¼@34c for No. 1, and 31@32c for No. 2 in store—closing with buyers of No. 1 at 33c, and sellers at 33½c.

There was a good inquiry for Rye, at an advance of 1c, but as there was very little offering, the volume of business was materially restricted. We note sales at 61c for No. 1, and 60@59c for No. 2 in store.

There was a good demand for Barley at 65c for New No. 2, but holders were asking an advance on this figure, which buyers would not accede to. We note sales of 2,000 bu at 65c.

The market for Seeds was rather more active and firm, with sales at $2.75 to $3.00 for poor to choice Timothy, and $1.75@1.85 for fair to good Flax.

There was some inquiry for Salt cargoes, but buyers and sellers were $@1c apart. The former offer $2.25@2.30 afloat, and the latter ask $2.37@2.40. Car load lots are firm at $2.40 delivered. We note sales of 4,000 brls Old Fine at $2.15 on dock.

With better receipts there was more activity in the market for Lumber cargoes and prices ruled fully $1.00 per M better than at the close of last week. Shingles continue scarce, and sales to-day show an advance of 12½c. Lath are firm at $3.00 with only a limited amount offering.

The Grocery market continues very active, and in view of the limited supplies, prices are very firm, with an upward tendency on choice staples. Refined Sugars are very scarce, and it is impossible for our jobbers to supply the demand—having in many instances sold two or three weeks ahead. The same state of things exist in New York. The refiners here all sold ten weeks ahead, and where an order is given for five hundred barrels, only fifty are delivered, the balance being sent along in small lots as soon as made. Prime Coffees, Sugars and Teas are scarce and command full prices. Syrups are quiet, although trade is picking up a little. Choice Amber Syrups are scarce, and wanted. The following dispatch was received to-day at the Merchants' Exchange:

NEW YORK, July 17.

Raw Sugars strong. Hards, 20c. White A's, 18¾@19c. B's, 18½@18¾c—no stock. Coffees and Teas firm.

Beef Cattle are in light supply, and the sales include only 9 head at $2.25@5.25. There was considerable inquiry for butchers Cattle, which are in light receipt. We note no change in the market.

Hogs are in light supply, with little inquiry. Sales were 116 head at $9.50.

The following dispatches were received on 'change to-day:

BUFFALO, July 17.

Receipts—Wheat, 90,000 bu; corn, 95,000 bu; oats, 35,000 bu. Wheat held at $1.25. Corn in good demand at 68c. Oats fair at 50c offered, and 52c asked. Freights, 14c for wheat to New York.

NEW YORK, July 17.

Flour 5@10c better. Wheat 2c better. Corn 1c better. Oats quiet at 73c. Pork strong at $29.37, Lard firm at 21c. Whisky steady. Gold 142¾.

Latest—Flour heavy at $6.75@6.85. Wheat firm at $1.47@1.52. Pork quiet at $29.37½.

LATER.

There was a good attendance at the Evening Exchange, and although the markets generally were somewhat firmer than at the close of 'Change, still there was not much activity displayed. The first dispatch quoted gold 142¾—closing at same figure. Sales on call were:

SALES AT THE BOARD OF TRADE EVENING EXCHANGE.

Gold.

5,000 b s	142

Wheat.

20,000 r	113	5,000 r	113½
15,000 b w	113½	20,000 s w	113½

Oats.

10,000 s w	43	10,000 r	43½

MOVEMENT OF FLOUR AND GRAIN AT CHICAGO.

Receipts and Shipments for the Week—Comparative Receipts and Shipments since January 1st.

The following summary shows the receipts and shipments of Flour and Grain; also source of supply and mode of shipment during the week ending July 15:

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN DURING THE WEEK ENDING JULY 15.

[illegible]

SHIPMENTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN DURING THE WEEK.

[illegible]

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of flour and grain from January 1st to July 15 for four years:

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN FOR FOUR SEASONS.

[illegible]

SHIPMENTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN FOR FOUR SEASONS.

[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

[illegible]

---

that these receipts and shipments are [illegible] the day preceding:

[illegible]

Sunday and Monday [illegible]

Owing to the absence in which buyers was [illegible] on Saturday, and the non-arrival of fresh supplies, there is really no stock on sale to-day. There was some inquiry for good butchers' Steers, but the well-known paucity of the supply kept most of the buyers away, and the decline Monday bargains has scarcely made a market.

We have no data whereby to calculate, with any certainty, the real state of affairs. Our dispatches from New York have not been received at the present writing and none can be [illegible] [illegible] Drovers' Guide was in the market Monday, they would command full as good prices [illegible] [illegible] week. Further than this there is doubtless no prediction.

The only sale we note is that of Gregory & Co., at the Sherman Yards, who sold White [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] at $4.50.

G. Benitez, at the Fort Wayne Yards, sold Grady 14 head of fair Steers to [illegible], averaging 956 lbs, at $4.50.

HOGS—From the reports made on 'Change, we learn that the receipts and shipments since our last issue, compared with the receipts and shipments of 1864, have been as follows. It should be borne in mind that the receipts and shipments are really those of the day preceding:

Sunday and Monday	3,990	1,384	1,383	1,400
Same time last week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

There is not a single feature of the market to excite remark. The complaints of the packers and the non-receipts of fresh supplies, has of course restricted transactions, and we are therefore without any indication of the feeling of the market. The only transaction was at the Southern Yard, where Reed & Newport sold Mottenall 100 hogs, averaging 298 lbs, at $9.50. There is no reason to anticipate any change in values up to the present writing.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, July 17, 1865.

LUMBER—Received 1,860 m; shipped 1,063 m. Market active and $1.00 higher. Sales were:

Cargo schr Myrtle, from Oconto, 170 m [illegible] strips, mostly boards, at $15.00, by Farnsworth; cargo schr Ecco Domans, from Grand River, 90 m over [illegible] strips, balance common mixed at $15.00, by Throop; cargo schr Helgoland, from Muskegon, 25 m mostly clipping strips, at $15.00, by Dorr; cargo schr Perris, from Kalamazoo, 25 m ¾ strips, at $14.50, by Norton; cargo schr Charlie Bates, from Muskegon, ¾ strips, balance boards, at $13.75, by O. Brewster; cargo schr Stronah, from Manistee, 80 m strips, boards and lath, at $12.00, by Beckford; cargo schr Newman from Canada, 80 m boards [illegible], balance all [illegible] at $13.50, by Goodwillie; cargo schr Challenge, from Muskegon, 75 m, assorted mill run, at $15.50, by Bart & Maxwell; cargo schr Guide, from St. Joseph, 60 m at [illegible]

[illegible] O. Brewster; cargo schr [illegible] [illegible] m lath, ¾ strips balance mixed, at $13.50, by Irish & Fuller; cargo schr Three Bells, mixed common refined from Kalamazoo, at $15.00 by Carter; cargo schr Three Sisters from Grand River, 750 M R Ties, at $18 for Oak and $16 for Hemlock.

SHINGLES—Received, 650 m; shipped, 1,150 m. Market firm and 12½c better. The supply is still light. Sales were: [illegible] m sawed A's per schooner Fanline, at $4.37½; 80 m do, per schr [illegible], at $4.25; 186 m do, per schr Grace Island City, at $4.50.

LATH—Received, 145 m; shipped, 287 m. Market firm at $3.00.

We quote yard prices as follows:

Lumber—First Clear, ₩ M	[illegible]
Second Clear, ₩ M	[illegible]
Third Clear, ₩ M	[illegible]
Stock Boards	[illegible]
Box or Select Boards	[illegible]
Common Boards, good	[illegible]
do do ordinary	[illegible]
Fencing	[illegible]
Cull Boards	[illegible]
First Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Second Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Common Flooring, dressed	[illegible]
Siding, Clear Dr.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]
Long Joists	[illegible]
Short Joists and Scantling	[illegible]
Shingles—[illegible]	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, A	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, No. 1	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, No. 2	[illegible]
Lath, ₩ 1000	[illegible]
Posts, ₩ 100	[illegible]
Pickets	[illegible]

The Crops and Harvest.

[From the Rock Island, Ill., Union, 14th.]

THE WHEAT HARVEST.—Farmers in many sections of the country are now fairly started in their harvest. During the remainder of this and the ensuing week will complete the harvest. Some farmers have commenced cutting earlier than they would have for the depredations of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] attacked by this worm the berry is [illegible] [illegible] shrink. From what we can learn, farmers might [illegible] [illegible] and the crop of wheat in this county will be more than an average one.

[From the Peoria Transcript, 15.]

Thus far the season has been propitious to the growing crops, and the reports of the farmers in all parts of the country bespeak a bountiful harvest. In those parts of the State, where the grass, wheat and oats are secured, as a general thing they are larger than [illegible]. The present season of the corn crop, is in a flourishing condition, and gives evidence that it will not fall below its average.

[From the Stark County (Ill.) News, 13th.]

Farmers in this vicinity have commenced their wheat harvest. In some localities the wheat crop is a very good yield [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the chinch bugs would destroy nearly all the grain, but now some [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[From the Mount Carmel (Ill.) Register, 13th.]

The wheat crop of this Wabash county will only be about half a yield this season. The oats crop may turn out a little better. Rye and barley [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

We learn that the crop in Marion county are pretty much about the same as we have it here. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[From the Ottawa (Ill.) Republican, 13th.]

THE HARVEST.—The harvest is at hand, farmers having commenced cutting winter wheat and other early fields of grain. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[From the Portage (Wis.) Register.]

The weather is favorable for the growing crops and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[From the Monmouth (Ill.) Atlas.]

We have been into the country some this week and never saw the crops looking more favorable. [illegible]

Since writing the above we learn that in some [illegible] [illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[All sales of Grain are made on a basis of in store, in warehouses and in regular [illegible]]

MONDAY EVENING, July 17, 1865.

FREIGHTS—Lake Freights—Market firm and active. [illegible] [illegible]

FLOUR—Received, 3,943 brls; shipped, 2,813 brls. Market advanced [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

WHEAT—Received, 36,180 bu; shipped, 41,720 bu. [illegible]

CORN—Received, [illegible] [illegible]

OATS—Received, [illegible]

RYE—Received, [illegible]

BARLEY—Received 600 bu. Demand good and market firm. [illegible]

ALCOHOL—Nominal at $4.05@4.10.

BEANS—Market quiet at [illegible].

BROOM CORN—Market dull and nominal at [illegible]

BEESWAX—Inactive and entirely nominal at [illegible]

BAGGING—The market is rather quiet, [illegible]

[illegible]

COAL—There is no new feature in the market [illegible]

COOPERAGE—[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

HAY—The market is without change, [illegible]

[illegible]

LEATHER—[illegible]

[illegible]

OILS—[illegible]

[illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

[illegible]

SALT—Received, [illegible]

[illegible]

SEEDS—[illegible]

SUGARS—[illegible]

[illegible]

SYRUPS—Are quiet but firm. We quote:

[illegible]

TALLOW—Received, 3,143 lbs. [illegible]

TEAS—[illegible]

[illegible]

TOBACCO—The market [illegible] We quote:

FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO—

[illegible]

WOOD—The market is dull and without [illegible]

[illegible]

WOOL—Received, [illegible]

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.

[illegible]

CLEARED.

[illegible]

Special Notices.

Doctor Bigelow

[illegible]

Good News

[illegible]

Pills that are

[illegible]

Dr. Franklin

[illegible]

OFFICE COMMISSARY S[illegible]

[illegible]

W. T. SHUFELDT & [illegible]

Distillers of Alcohol

PURE SPIRITS WHISKEY

[illegible]

Flax Machinery For [illegible]

[illegible]

Cooke, Smith & Bezet,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

19 LaSalle Street,

[illegible]

Educational.

ST. CLAIR'S HALL.

Michigan and Indiana av. [illegible]

[illegible]

NORTHWESTERN NORMAL [illegible]

[illegible]

PROPOSALS [illegible]

[illegible]

PROPOSALS [illegible]

[illegible]

STORAGE [illegible]

FLOUR AND PROVISIONS

[illegible] TAYLOR'S [illegible]

AUCTION S[illegible]

[illegible]

AUCTION S[illegible]

[illegible]

Drugs and [illegible]

J. H. REED [illegible]

DRUGS AN[illegible]

[illegible]

Special Notices.

Doctor Maclean

Good News at Last.

Pills that are Perfect.

Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

Dr. Franklin Brooks.

Dr. Pirst

Dr. C. L. Spencer's

City Notices.

PROPOSALS FOR CURBING

PROPOSALS FOR PAVING WABASH AVENUE.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF PO[LICE]

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

Government Sales.

AUCTION SALE OF FIRST CLASS GOVERNMENT HORSES.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

AUCTION SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

AUCTION SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO.,

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,

Business Cards.

W. GOIT & CO.,

...oal and Cedar Posts,

W. T. SHUFELDT & CO.

Distillers of Alcohol,

STORAGE A NO. 1,

FLOUR AND PROVISIONS

Cooke, Smith & Rexet,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

19 LaSalle Street.

Educational.

...CLAIR'S HALL.

Michigan and Indiana av. L...

NORTHWESTERN NORMAL

OFFICE COMMISSARY SUBSISTENCE

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

The Crops and Harvest.

MARINE LIST. PORT OF CHICAGO.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1865.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

What it has Done---What has been Inquired into.

Its Work not yet Complete.

[Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Press.]

WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865.

The Joint Committee on the Conduct of the Present War submit the following report:

Your committee, at the close of the labors in which the most of them have been engaged for nearly four years past, take occasion to submit a few general observations in regard to their investigations. They commenced them at a time when the Government was still engaged in organizing its first great armies, and before any important victory had given token of its ability to crush out the rebellion by the strong hand of physical power. They have continued them until the rebellion has been overthrown, the so-called Confederate Government been made a thing of the past, and the chief of that treasonable organization is a proclaimed felon in the hands of our authorities. And soon the military and naval forces, whose deeds have been the subjects of our inquiry, will return to the ways of peace and the pursuits of civil life, from which they have been called for a time by the danger which threatened their country. Yet while we welcome these brave veterans on their return from fields made historical by their gallant achievements, our joy is saddened as we view their thinned ranks, and reflect that tens of thousands, as brave as they, have fallen victims to that savage and infernal spirit which actuated those who spared not the prisoners at their mercy, who sought by midnight arson to destroy hundreds of defenseless women and children, and who hesitated not to resort to means and to commit acts so horrible that the nations of the earth stand aghast as they are told what has been done. It is a matter of congratulation that, notwithstanding the great provocations to pursue a different course, our authorities have ever treated their prisoners humanely and generously, and have in all respects conducted this contest according to the rules of the most civilized warfare.

The investigations of your committee have embraced many subjects. The results of their investigations under the directions of the Thirty-seventh Congress have already been made public. The subjects of their inquiry under the directions of the Thirty-eighth Congress, some of which have already been reported upon, include the following:

Army of the Potomac;
Battle of Petersburg;
Red River Expedition;
Fort Fisher Expedition;
Massacre at Fort Pillow;
Heavy Ordnance;
Light-Draught Monitors;
Rebel Treatment of Prisoners; and
Massacre of Cheyenne Indians.

...of which are or have been specially reported upon. Testimony has been taken upon others, which is submitted without reports, either because of the incomplete character of the evidence, or because special reports were not deemed necessary.

The investigation in relation to the Army of the Potomac has been continued from the point reached by your committee in their former report, to the time when Gen. Grant assumed the active direction of that army, and began the campaign which has resulted in the final overthrow of the military power of the rebellion. The operations of that campaign, with a single exception, specially directed by the Senate, your committee have not investigated. They did not desire to enter upon the inquiry while the campaign was still in progress, and it was concluded too late to enable them to investigate it as fully as its importance demanded.

Your committee have still been unable to devote that attention to the operations of our armies in the Western and extreme Southern parts of the Union, which was desired, and which they so amply merit. During the sessions of Congress the members of the committee have been obliged to attend to their duties here, except when some special subject ... called them away for a short time. And during the last session of Congress, in ... the interest and importance of the Presidential campaign then pending were so great that they felt it necessary to take an active part in it, thereby rendering it impossible for them to pursue an investigation which could properly be carried on only by visiting our armies in the field, in distant parts of the country, and engaged in active operations.

For the purpose, therefore, of placing upon record a history of the operations of our Western and Southern armies, and of the late campaign of the Army of the Potomac, which shall be more permanent and satisfactory than is contained in the transitory publications of the day, your committee have prepared and forwarded to the principal officers engaged therein, a series of interrogatories, with the request that full and complete answers to the same be transmitted to the chairman of the committee in season to enable him to lay them before Congress at its next session.

Your committee would refer to the record of their labors to show the spirit and purpose by which they have been governed in their investigations. They have not sought to accomplish any purpose, other than to elicit the truth; to that end have all their labors been directed. If they have failed at any time to accomplish that purpose, it has been from causes beyond their control. They now submit to the people, and by it they are willing to be judged.

In conclusion, your committee must return their thanks to those who aided and assisted them in their labors. The officers of the War and Navy Departments have been prompt and ready in furnishing them with such papers and documents as they desired, and in supplying all facilities in their power to enable the committee to visit the various places to which they have been directed in the performance of their duties. To officers of the army and navy, who have everywhere shown themselves willing and anxious to promote in every way the comfort of the committee, and to aid them by every means in their power, the committee desire to offer especial acknowledgments for their kindness and attention. To them the committee owe to a great degree the success which has attended their efforts for the last four years.

Respectfully submitted:

B. F. WADE,
Chairman of Committee.

From the above it will be seen that the Committee on the Conduct of the War has not yet completed its labors, but that large additions to the important literature of the campaign may be expected.

GENERAL ROUSSEAU ON THE STUMP.

His Views of Slavery as a Bible Question.

The gallant General Rousseau is a candidate for Congress in the Louisville District, Kentucky. We give the following extracts from a recent speech to show the way in which he is conducting the canvass:

KENTUCKY, CUBA AND BRAZIL.

"I wish to say again that slavery is dead. Its own friends have destroyed it. They placed it at the foundation of Jeff. Davis' government and invited, nay, forced, us to assail it. They forced the whole liberal world to make war upon it, and presented to us the alternative, to destroy slavery, or see our government perish. We all know this to be true, and no truthful, sensible man will deny it. Our duty was a plain one: to kill slavery, and the rebellion with it, and let the government live. Both these things are accomplished facts, and in the whole Christian world there remain but three slave states, Cuba, Brazil and Kentucky. In her efforts to save slavery, Kentucky has the sympathy of nobody; the civilized world, in sentiment and practice, is against her, and her hopes that she might succeed in remaining neutral in the mighty revolution through which we have just passed, was only less silly than the effort to keep her a slave State now. I know the same men who then said she would remain neutral now say that she shall reject the Constitutional amendment, and three same men insisted in 1861 that she could remain neutral and defend herself against the North and the South. She was to be the monster porcupine, with sharp, defensive weapons pointing in every direction. The politicians of the State put her in a position of neutrality, and forced her to say to the people of the United States, that, although the Government was ... would gladly ... that the free States must defend and ... "

...

"I want to tell you why slavery will not pay. It is because we have a God in heaven who has arranged the affairs of men in such a way that wrong and injustice wont pay and dont pay. ..."

GENERAL ROUSSEAU'S THEOLOGICAL VIEWS OF SLAVERY.

"Some of my clerical friends may take an objection to my theology, insisting that the Bible sanctions slavery. ..."

...

Tartars are really better Christians than the French and the English, and Gordon and the Americans. ... old-fashioned slavery, which rolls forward locomotives where once stood ox-carts, and drowns the electric wires across the ocean."

Social Sensation in Fifth Avenue, New York.

[New York Cor. Cincinnati Gazette.]

No little excitement has been caused in Fifth avenue recently, by the clandestine marriage of a well-known clergyman, a widower with four children, to a young woman of many personal charms and accomplishments, who might very easily be his daughter. The bride belongs to a very wealthy and fashionable family, and has had every advantage of education, society and travel. ...

The clergyman, who lost his wife seven or eight years ago, went to Europe with her in the spring of 1861, and acted in the capacity of private tutor, which established a relation that gave him access to her at all times. She was much attached to him, as her parents knew; but they never suspected the nature of the attachment, believing it the fondness a girl might naturally feel for a teacher so much her superior in years, who was well bred, refined, gentle and congenial. Imagine their surprise, anger and indignation, when they learned, by a note from her own hand stating that she was Mrs. ——, and asking their forgiveness for what she had done. Love was the sole excuse she could plead—once a very tolerable one for marriage, but now, I believe, not regarded as at all valid—but she was eloquent in her defense, declaring she had had a tender passion for the clerical gentleman for four years, and had at last yielded to its promptings rather than wreck her own and her lover's happiness forever.

"Ellie's" parents refused to pardon her for the most heinous offense of marrying some one she loved; told her they would never see her again, even if she were dying, and assured her they would disinherit her forthwith. They have done so, I understand; disowned her in the face of heaven and humanity; and ordered her never to darken their doorway with her disobedient presence.

In the church, a fashionable one, the unexpected marriage has excited a tremendous commotion, and divided the congregation into two factions, those in favor of and those against the union. The latter declare the pastor shall be removed from the pulpit; the former assert defiantly that he shall remain; and as most of the gentler sex are in this category, I have little doubt they will carry their point.

The wedded pair meanwhile live quietly in a small but pleasant house in Sixth avenue, not more than five blocks from the spacious and elegant brown stone mansion of the parents of the bride, and seems very happy in spite of the disparity of years between herself and husband. Her new home is humble and plain compared to the one she so lately quitted; but her liege lord no doubt repeats to her the biblical sentiment about love and the crust and the stall-fed ox, and she is consoled for the loss of her carriage, her diamonds, her throng of worshippers and all her luxurious surroundings. Those who were her friends, like those in Mackenzie's "Man of Feeling," will never cease to pity her for marrying a man she loved, and, what is still worse, for being happy in her marriage. It is a grievous sin; but then it is so rarely committed, no one need disturb himself at its enormity.

IMPOSING ON AN EDITOR—FATAL RESULT.—Some cowardly scamp sent us a while ago a notice of what purported to be the marriage of a couple at Oneida Valley, Madison county. We published it, because we have a number of subscribers in that place. We have since learned that the notice was cruel hoax. The names given were those of well known parties, but no marriage between them occurred or was ever dreamed of. As it turned out, the affair was attended with a very sad result. A correspondent writes us that a young lady was accused of being the author of the hoax, and her feelings were so wrought upon by the opprobrious charge that she went into spasms, and died almost immediately.—Albany Journal.

The population of this city, as stated by Mr. Samuel Beals of the U. S. Assessor's Office, since the completion of the census enumeration, is one hundred and forty thousand. Very few of our citizens presumed upon so great an increase since the last census, which was reported at 85,000.—Buffalo Express, 14th.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

[OFFICIAL REPORT.]

ADJOURNED REGULAR MEETING.

CHICAGO, July 13, 1865.

Present—His Honor Mayor Rice, and Aldermen Gage, Knickerbocker, Shimp, Carter, Barrett, Wicker, McRoy, Sheridan, Kann, Wallwork, Hatch, Sherwin, Moore, Rafferty, Frisbee, Woodard, Talcott, Holden, Bixby, Bond, Russell, Gastfield, Franzen, Ruh, Lawson, Shackford, Woodman and Clark.

Absent—Aldermen Whitmarsh, Huntley, Proudfoot and Hottinger.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

LOCAL ASSESSMENTS.

...

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

BRIDEWELL.

...

With the above report, Mr. Van Osdel has furnished plans ...

We recommend that the new institution be named "House of Correction" instead of Bridewell.

...

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. W. GAGE,
M. TALCOTT.

Chicago, July 10, 1865.

...

Com. of Streets and Alleys, South Div.

...

An Ordinance authorizing the construction of a Tunnel under the South Branch of the Chicago River at Washington street, and the issue and sale of bonds of the City of Chicago, to aid in defraying the expense thereof.

Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. That the Board of Public Works be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to construct under the South Branch of the Chicago River at Washington street, according to the plans and specifications heretofore, or that may be hereafter, adopted by the Board of Public Works of said city.

...

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

...

The following is the ordinance as passed:

An Ordinance concerning cattle, horses and hogs running at large.

Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Chicago:

...

A. H. BODMAN, City Clerk.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

WOOL!

NIGHT SCAVENGER.

CHARLES KUNZ

Railroad Time Table.

Patents.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

D. P. HOLLOWAY, Commissioner of Patents.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

Ship Chandlers.

GEORGE F. FOSTER,

Ship Chandler and Sail Maker

Cordage, Tarred and Hemp Rope,

CANVAS, ANCHORS, CHAINS, BLOCKS.

FLAGS

Co-Partnership.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.

Manufacturing White Lead,

ZINC WHITE AND COLORS,

AT THE OLD STAND.

FLOUR BARREL STAVES

Medicinal.

CONSTITUTION WATER

Diabetes,

Tone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous Or Milky Discharges after Urinating.

Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Catarrh of the Bladder,

Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating.

PHYSICIANS

CONSTITUTION WATER

DIURETICS

In Dysmenorrhoea, or Painful Menstruation, and Menorrhagia, or Profuse Flowing.

SUPPRESSED MENSTRUATION,

For sale by all Druggists. Price $1.

WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors.

MORGAN & ALLEN, General Agents, 46 Cliff street, New York.

FOR SALE IN CHICAGO BY

FULLER, FINCH & FULLER.

Transportation

THE NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY OF OHIO

First-Class Screw Steamers

PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.

TRI-WEEKLY LINE TO AND FROM CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE.

E. J. HOWE, Chicago.

GRAND TRUNK

LINE OF STEAMERS,

B. F. WADE, ANTELOPE,

MONTGOMERY, SUN,

Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings, at 7 o'clock,

It is the most accessible route to the beautiful scenery of the St. Lawrence, Saguenay, River du Loup, White Mountains, and all places in the New England States.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

Banking and Exchange.

EINSTEIN, ROSENFELD & Co., BANKERS,

No. 8 Broad Street, NEW YORK.

LOCKWOOD & CO., BANKERS,

Nos. 94 Broadway and Wall Street, NEW YORK.

FIRST-CLASS IMPROVED SOUTH WATER STREET PROPERTY

BEADS! BEADS! BEADS!

FANCY GOODS.

Medicinal.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

DR. EASTERLY'S IODINE AND SARSAPARILLA.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, Cancer, Tumors, Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Old Sores, Swelling of the Glands, Leprosy, White Swellings, Piles, Blotches, Boils, Pimples on the Face, Goitre, Rheumatism, Dropsy or Gravel, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Affections, General Debility, all Chronic Diseases, and all Diseases arising from the use of Mercury.

Dr. Easterly's Iodine and Sarsaparilla

Dr. Easterly's Iodine and Sarsaparilla

Dr. Easterly's Iodine and Sarsaparilla

Gridley's Salt Rheum and Tetter Ointment

Cure Yourself.

DR. BAKER'S SPECIFIC

Dr. Baker's Specific

PRIVATE DISEASE,

Dr. Baker's Specific

Dr. Baker's Specific

A WORD TO THE AFFLICTED.

Dr. Baker's Specific.

DR. BAKER'S INJECTION.

DR. SANDERS'

THREE MINUTE SALVE

Will Cure Corns, Warts, Moles, Ringworm and Toothache.

Dr. Sanders' Three Minute Salve

SECRET DISEASES! SECRET DISEASES!

HUMPHREYS' HOMOEOPATHIC SPECIFICS

FAMILY CASES:

INTERNAL REVENUE. Annual List, 1865.

Stomach Bitters.

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACH

BITTERS.

COMMON SENSE TEACHES US

EXPERIENCE HAS TAUGHT THOUSANDS

DURING TWELVE SUCCESSIVE YEARS

THE HORRORS OF DYSPEPSIA

THE SHAKING MANIFESTO

IF YOU ARE BILIOUS,

AFTER AN ATTACK OF SICKNESS

TROUBLE WITH THE BOWELS

THE TRAVELER IS WITHOUT DEFENSE

WHEN THE APPETITE FAILS,

WITHOUT A GOOD DIGESTION,

THE BODY ACTS UPON THE MIND,

ON THE TEMPERATURE OF THE BLOOD,

IN OVERHEATED FACTORIES, &C.

UNIVERSAL ADULTERATION

IT IS A REPRESENTATIVE MEDICINE.

IT IS A TESTED PREPARATION,

FRAUDS UPON SOCIETY

AMONG OFFICERS OF THE U. S. ARMY

ON BOARD OUR OCEAN STEAMERS

IN CALIFORNIA AND AUSTRALIA

THE RECORD OF IMPORTANT CURES.

CAUTION.

PREPARED AND SOLD BY

HOSTETTER & SMITH,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

FOR SALE BY

DRUGGISTS, GROCERS

AND

Chicago Tribune.
TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1865.

THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSEUM—Camilla's Husband.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Budworth's Minstrels.

PAYING OFF.—The Thirty-fourth Regiment Ill. Vols. was being paid off yesterday. [illegible]

[illegible]

HELD FOR TRIAL.—Ed. Kennedy, the forger, was examined in the Police Court, before Justice Milliken, yesterday afternoon, on the charge of forging Cook County Bounty Orders, [illegible]

[illegible]

MAKING HASTE SLOWLY.—The sewer on Randolph street, from Morgan to Loomis, is making haste very slowly; it is progressing at a rate compared to which a snail's gallop would be decidedly fast. Wonder when it will be finished at the present rate of speed—scarcely be Doomsday. It is about time that somebody stirred the matter up with a long pole. The contractors seem as if they were afraid they would not have another job when that is finished.

[illegible]

INCOMES IN COOK COUNTY.

Returns to the Assessor of Internal Revenue—Incomes of $5,000 and Upwards, for 1864.

The following are the incomes of those citizens of Cook county whose returns were two thousand dollars and over, for the year 1864:

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE CONVENTION.

Fifth and Sixth Day's Proceedings.

The proceedings of Saturday were limited to the election of officers for the ensuing year. [illegible]

The following officers were elected:

President—S. S. Packard, New York.

Vice President—R. C. Spencer, Milwaukee.

Recording Secretary—[illegible]

Corresponding Secretary—E. K. Folsom, Cleveland.

Treasurer—L. A. Gray, Portland.

SIXTH DAY.

[illegible]

THE TURF.

A more auspicious day for a horse race could not have been chosen than yesterday. [illegible]

[illegible]

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The New School House—Admissions into the Normal Department of the High School.

[illegible]

LOCAL MATTERS.

[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

OPENING DAY.

[illegible]

OUR MIDNIGHT MARKET REPORT.

[illegible]

St. Louis Market.

Milwaukee Market.

Cincinnati Market.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

New York Market.

New York Stock and Money Market.

New York Weekly Bank Statement.

Oswego Market.

Philadelphia Market.

Toledo Market.

[illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—Immediately, a Wet Nurse. [illegible]

WANTED—A Nurse for children. [illegible]

WANTED—Girl—To take care [illegible]

WANTED—In a small family a [illegible]

WANTED—Girl to do the cooking, [illegible]

WANTED—Girls for general [illegible]

WANTED—Cook—A neat and [illegible]

To Rent.

TO RENT—House—A two story [illegible]

TO RENT—House—Containing [illegible]

TO RENT—House—Cottage [illegible]

TO RENT—Furnished House— [illegible]

TO RENT—Cottage—A desirable [illegible]

TO RENT—Cottage—Wanted a [illegible]

TO RENT—A large and commodious [illegible]

TO RENT—Stable—Wanted to [illegible]

TO RENT—Farm—A 200 acre [illegible]

TO RENT—Room—A large front [illegible]

TO RENT—Rooms—Furnished [illegible]

TO RENT—Rooms—A suit of [illegible]

TO RENT—Rooms—Two rooms [illegible]

TO RENT—Rooms—Elegantly [illegible]

TO RENT—Basement—First [illegible]

TO RENT—Offices—Three fine [illegible]

Amusements.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

On TUESDAY EVENING, July 18th, [illegible]

CAMILLA'S HUSBAND,

Produced with a great cast

To conclude with

THE WIDOW'S VICTIM.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

98 Washington Street.

BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS

IMMENSE SUCCESS—CROWDED HOUSES

[illegible]

EXCURSION TO ST. PAUL,

FOR THE

Ladies City Mission.

[illegible]

July 19th & 20th, at 10:30 P. M.,

[illegible]

ST. GEORGE'S FOURTH

ANNUAL PICNIC,

AT DESPLAINES GROVE,

On Wednesday, the 19th of July, 1865.

[illegible]

Auction Sales.

DRY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE.

Household Goods, Piano Forte, Melodeon, Carpets, &c., &c.

AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

and other Merchandise, from

The Sanitary Fair, at Auction.

[illegible]

STOCK W. I. GOODS, GROCERIES, [illegible]

AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

General Auctioneers, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn st.

WILL BE SOLD

AT AUCTION

[illegible]

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

[illegible]

ROSEWOOD AND GILT FRAMES,

[illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

[illegible]

General Notices.

C. M. DUNN & CO.,

New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

The greatest opportunity ever offered to secure good Jewelry and Silverware,

AT LOW PRICES.

750,000

[illegible]

Worth $2,500,000!

To be sold for One Dollar each, without regard to value, and not to be paid for until you know what you are to get.

[illegible]

SAMUEL S. GREELEY, Licensed City Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Office, No. 1 McCormick's Building, [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL

Walker's Patent Vegetable Slicer.

[illegible]

BACH & SALTONSTALL,

STOCK BROKERS,

[illegible]

Wanted—Male Help.

WANTED—Pattern makers—2 [illegible]

WANTED—An Engraver and [illegible]

WANTED—Boy—In the Office [illegible]

WANTED—Boy—About fifteen [illegible]

WANTED—Blacksmith A good [illegible]

WANTED—Clerk—A German [illegible]

WANTED—A respectable, competent [illegible]

WANTED—A book-keeper—A [illegible]

WANTED—All persons seeking [illegible]

WANTED—Traveler—A young [illegible]

WANTED—Bootmaker—To go [illegible]

WANTED—At 148 Dearborn [illegible]

WANTED—Boy—A smart, intelligent [illegible]

WANTED—Painter—A Passenger [illegible]

WANTED—Drug Clerk. One [illegible]

WANTED—Partner—In a Pro- [illegible]

WANTED—Four colored men [illegible]

WANTED—2 book keepers, 1 [illegible]

WANTED—50 men to work on [illegible]

WANTED—Salesman wanted— [illegible]

WANTED—1 carpenter, 1 wagon [illegible]

WANTED—Male Help—A young [illegible]

WANTED—50 good men to [illegible]

WANTED—1 book keeper, 2 [illegible]

WANTED—Immediately, 2 book [illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A saloon and 2 billiard [illegible]

FOR SALE—Buggy—A good [illegible]

FOR SALE—Mare—A young bay [illegible]

FOR SALE—Engine—Portable [illegible]

FOR SALE—The stock and fixtures [illegible]

FOR SALE—Pony—A stout active [illegible]

FOR SALE—Saloon, Boarding [illegible]

FOR SALE—Saloon—A saloon [illegible]

FOR SALE—Saloons—Ten good [illegible]

FOR SALE—Water Pipe—At a [illegible]

FOR SALE—Express—An express [illegible]

FOR SALE—Grocery—A good [illegible]

FOR SALE—Barley Forks—We [illegible]

FOR SALE—Patent Right—$500 [illegible]

FOR SALE—Grocery—Two lots, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Piano—One piano, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Paper—Medicated [illegible]

FOR SALE—The stock of a provision [illegible]

FOR SALE—A first-class Meat Market, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Stock and Fixtures [illegible]

FOR SALE—A superior Engine [illegible]

FOR SALE—Two 16 inch Swing [illegible]

FOR SALE—One steam engine, [illegible]

Found.

FOUND—A Safe Key, which the [illegible]

FOUND—Keys—A bunch of [illegible]

FOUND—Cow—A big brown [illegible]

FOUND—Horse—Probably stolen [illegible]

FOUND—Mule—Run on to the [illegible]

FOUND—Violin—Left at No. 114 [illegible]

FOUND—A Meerschaum Pipe. [illegible]

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Farm—One half in [illegible]

FOR SALE—Flouring Mill—The [illegible]

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situation—As [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—As [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—As clerk [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—A young [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—As [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By two [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—A young [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—An Engineer [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By a [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By a [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By a [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By a [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By a [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—In a [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—As book-keeper [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—A man [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By a [illegible]

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents—Local and [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Traveling [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—For a complete [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—For a New [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—To sell a [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—With some [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$150 per [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—To sell the [illegible]

WANTED—Lady Agents every- [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$125 a [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$70 a [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—To sell [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—To sell the [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Every- [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$15 per [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$12 to $24 [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Salaried [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Immedi- [illegible]

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—Lot—A desirable [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cottage, with well [illegible]

FOR SALE—House—On a leased [illegible]

FOR SALE—House—A small [illegible]

FOR SALE—Houses and Lots— [illegible]

FOR SALE—At a bargain, the [illegible]

FOR SALE—In Thos. B. Bryan's [illegible]

FOR SALE—Dock lot, 100x200 [illegible]

FOR SALE—A beautiful residence [illegible]

FOR SALE—The following de- [illegible]

Strayed.

STRAYED—Or stolen about two [illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—Rooms—[illegible]

WANTED—To buy the [illegible]

WANTED—A person to [illegible]

WANTED—To rent a House [illegible]

WANTED—To buy a [illegible]

WANTED—Clothing— [illegible]

WANTED—Bakery—Wanted [illegible]

WANTED—Copyist—A [illegible]

WANTED—Money—$5,000 [illegible]

WANTED—Show Case— [illegible]

WANTED—Men having [illegible]

WANTED—Furniture—Parties [illegible]

WANTED—All persons to [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent by a [illegible]

WANTED—A Pair of [illegible]

WANTED—Persons desiring [illegible]

WANTED—To rent a small [illegible]

WANTED—Purchasers for [illegible]

WANTED—House—From [illegible]

WANTED—House—By a [illegible]

WANTED—Correspondence [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent a [illegible]

WANTED—House—On [illegible]

WANTED—To buy or rent [illegible]

WANTED—To invest from [illegible]

WANTED—Business—The [illegible]

WANTED—5,000 prime [illegible]

WANTED—Book-Keeper— [illegible]

WANTED—By sending [illegible]

WANTED—Farm—The [illegible]

WANTED—To purchase a [illegible]

WANTED—Great Photograph [illegible]

WANTED—Information [illegible]

WANTED—Cottage House— [illegible]

WANTED—Knitting Machine [illegible]

WANTED—To Druggists. [illegible]

WANTED—Clothing—An [illegible]

WANTED—As a curiosity [illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING—Front parlor [illegible]

BOARDING—A pleasant [illegible]

BOARDING—A pleasant [illegible]

BOARDING—Furnished [illegible]

BOARDING—Wanted. A [illegible]

BOARDING—Furnished or [illegible]

BOARDING—Wanted, by a [illegible]

BOARDING—Wanted, by a [illegible]

BOARDING—A large, [illegible]

BOARDING—One room, [illegible]

BOARDING—Two or three [illegible]

BOARDING—Country [illegible]

BOARDING—Wanted by [illegible]

BOARDING—A handsome [illegible]

BOARDING—A suit of [illegible]

BOARDING—A few [illegible]

Lost.

LOST—Cow—A [illegible]

LOST—$10 Reward—[illegible]

LOST—Book—On July [illegible]

LOST—Portemonnaie [illegible]

LOST—Keys. A bunch [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1865.

THE NEWS.

The wheat harvest in Wisconsin is progressing favorably and the yield promises to be an excellent one.

The total receipts of the Milwaukee Soldiers' Fair were $135,000.

The miners' strike in the Lake Superior regions is not yet quelled, but no open outbreak has yet occurred. The presence of the United States steamer Michigan and of a body of Chicago troops at Marquette will prevent anything of the kind.

The 20th Illinois regiment and batteries I and K of the 1st Illinois light artillery are on their way to Chicago for payment and discharge.

The Common Council of Springfield, Ill., have donated six acres in the Oak Ridge Cemetery for the National Lincoln Monument.

The Missouri Pacific Railroad will be finished in about six weeks.

G. B. Lamar, before the war, one of the wealthiest citizens of Savannah, has been released from the Old Capitol Prison and ordered to report to the Secretary of War.

Gen. Sully's Indian expedition is now concentrated at Fort Sully. Several of the Sioux are anxious to make a treaty of peace.

The four conspirators, Dr. Mudd, Spangler, Arnold and McLaughlin have been sent to the Dry Tortugas, the President having changed their place of imprisonment from Albany to that locality.

Col Hamilton, Davis' Private Secretary, has been sent to Fort McHenry; Prof. McCullough, of the New York fire notoriety, to Fort Delaware, and Gen. Harris to the Libby Prison.

Trade at Washington is very prosperous and sufficient vessels can hardly be obtained to carry away Northern freights.

The great race between the Poughkeepsie and New York boats took place yesterday. The New York boat won the race by two lengths and a half, making the five miles in thirty-seven minutes and twenty seconds.

Among the applications for pardon yesterday were those of John Letcher of Virginia, Magrath of South Carolina, and R. M. T. Hunter of Virginia.

The 94th New York regiment, the last of the regiments in the Army of the Potomac, was mustered out of service yesterday.

The news of the success of the Union cause in the United States was the signal for great rejoicing in Buenos Ayres.

A call will shortly be issued for the Republican Union Convention in Wisconsin.

"Blind Tom," the musical slave prodigy, who created such a sensation four or five years ago, is now in Cincinnati, and as wonderful as ever for his mastery of music.

Gayle, the man who advertised to pay a million dollars for the murder of the late President Lincoln, President Johnson and Secretary Seward, has been sent to Fort Pulaski.

The telegraph brings an interesting statement of the condition of the people in Georgia, the system of labor, cost of living, and the relations between the freedmen and their employers.

The New Jersey Republican Union Convention meets to-morrow to nominate State officers. Several candidates are in the field, and the Convention promises to be an exciting one.

Subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan yesterday were $6,001,300.

The President, in addition to his telegram of the 16th, has addressed a letter to Gov. Brownlow expressing more fully his views and endorsing the arrest of Emerson Etheridge for disloyalty.

Gold closed in New York last evening at [illegible]. There are signs of a stringent money market.

The yellow fever is feared somewhat at Galveston, but Gen. Granger is issuing strict military and quarantine regulations which it is hoped will prevent its importation.

There is a rumor in New York business circles that Secretary McCulloch is about to sell a portion of the gold in the sub-treasury.

The great South American war is still progressing, but no open engagement has been fought. Paraguay is invading the enemy's country in two columns.

The Cabinet is now engaged with the question of extending the facilities for occupying the public lands to emigrants, especially in the mining territories.

THE EIGHT HOURS QUESTION.

Some of the Labor "Unions" of the East are agitating in behalf of the eight hour system. The idea is held out to the workmen that they can get the same wages for eight hours work as for the ten, which on its face is an absurdity—unless they will guarantee to perform as much labor in the shorter period as in the longer. If they perform only four-fifths as much they can be paid but four-fifths as much wages. Men can only be paid in proportion to what they earn. [illegible] We admit that the employers might pay the same wages for eight hours as for ten. That is, the same number of dollars or cents; but they would immediately have to add twenty per cent to the selling price of their commodities to make good what they had lost in quantity of work. The less labor they got for a given amount of wages the more they must charge for their wares. As the laboring classes consume these products they will be obliged to pay higher prices therefor, and whatever they save in hours they lose in expense of living. We find this subject tersely summed up in an article in the New York Tribune as follows:

That the wages of labor depend, not on the will of the employer, but on the [illegible] of the things produced by the labor [illegible]

That when production is lessened, not only wages fall but the prices of commodities [illegible]

That the condition of the laboring classes has improved not in consequence of, but in spite of the lessening of the hours of labor, [illegible]

That if the wages of labor be increased, [illegible] the reverse.

These propositions cannot be successfully refuted. The condition of the laboring classes can be improved by employing more and better labor-saving implements, thereby increasing the productiveness of labor, and by practising temperance, industry and economy, and not by "strikes" to reduce the amount of work for a given amount of wages, which is an attempt to get something for nothing. This is as impossible as a perpetual motion, or undertaking to obtain an effect greater than its cause. It is a universal and irrevocable law of political economy that capital must add the wages paid to labor to the price for which any commodity sells. Therefore, when a workman purchases any article, he must pay to the capitalist with interest, what-ever was paid to the other workman who made it. Consequently, he gains nothing by forcing high wages for his own labor when other workmen permit one trade to charge relatively more than the other trades, in which case the few gain an undue advantage at the expense of the many. A general increase of wages must necessarily find its corrective in a precisely equivalent increase in the cost of living; so that what is gained by the "strike" is lost in the expense account.

A few months ago the Chicago Times thought it was a very immoral practice to publish the income tax list—prying into people's business—outrage upon decency, and so forth. Yesterday the Times published a large portion of the income tax list of Cook County, indicating a most shocking demoralization on the part of that sheet. Our sympathies are excited.

For the privilege of selling books and newspapers on the Hudson River Railroad, more than $5,000 a year is paid. For the same privilege on the Central Railroad the tax is $5,000 per year. This seems a large sum, and yet it is said that a large income is derived from the operation. On the Hudson River the sales average $100 to each through train. On the Central the average is $20 per train. The books and papers are sold by the owners of the right, but by boys employed by them. The boys receive 15 per cent on all sales, and make large wages.

Amherst College, Mass., at its commencement, last week, conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity upon Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, pastor of the 1st Presbyterian Church, Chicago.

Col. R. J. Van Horn, Radical Congressman elect from Missouri, has become editor of the Kansas City Journal of Commerce.

KENTUCKY IN THE WAR.—At the Adjutant General's convention in Boston yesterday, Gen. Lindsay, of Kentucky, stated that the number of white troops raised in that State was 80,000, and of colored troops 24,000, [illegible] troops, of whom there are no rolls.

INCOME TAX.—Several errors yesterday in the list published of incomes in Cook County, and some omissions were made, which [illegible] The following are the important changes and additions:

[illegible]

TRIAL OF [illegible]

Further Testimony [illegible]

[illegible]

Mutilation of the [illegible]

[illegible]